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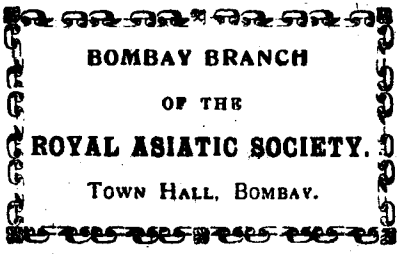

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HANDBOOK OF ROMAN NUMISMATICS.

"Nescis quo valeat nummus, quem præbeat usum?"

Hor. *Sat.* lib. I. 1. 73.

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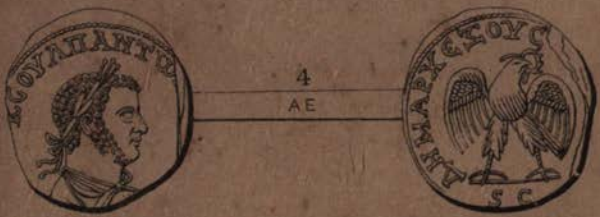

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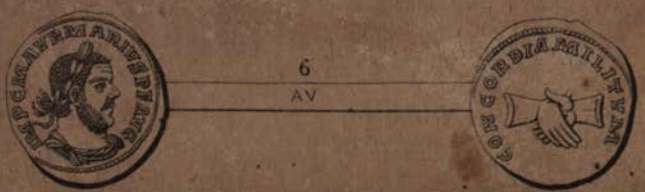

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THE HANDBOOK OF

ROMAN NUMISMATICS.

87488

BY

FRED. W. MADDEN,

OF THE BRITISH MUSEUM, HONORARY SECRETARY OF THE NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

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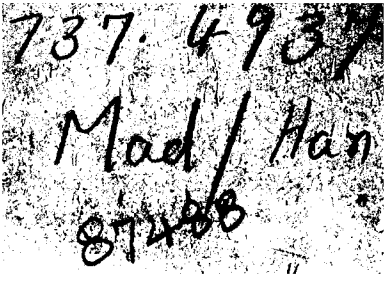
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TO

SIR FREDERICK MADDEN, K.H., F.R.S.

KEEPER OF MSS. BRITISH MUSEUM,

THIS WORK

IS RESPECTFULLY DEDICATED,

BY HIS SON,

THE WRITER.

PREFACE.

THE main object of the present work is to enable the collector of Roman coins to classify them in accordance with the latest discoveries. It will also serve as an introduction to the study of Roman Numismatics.

The plan followed is that of the Roman section of Akerman's "Numismatic Manual," which appeared twenty-one years ago. The details are, however, wholly different, as since that time very many new coins have been discovered, and others previously wrongly attributed have been placed to their rightful owners. Two books which have recently been published, the "Médailles Consulaires," and "Médailles Impériales," of M. Cohen, of the Bibliothèque Impériale at Paris,

have rendered all former works out of date. They are, however, so large and costly, that it has seemed desirable to attempt a compendium that would be both a book for the pocket, and of no great cost, while affording, as far as possible, all the information that the collector may desire.

The list of the *Imperial* series includes all the new attributions that have been discovered up to the present time, and is, as far as possible, chronological.

The second list of the *Family* series is wholly new, and will be found of great service to the student of this interesting branch.

The chronological list, from the accession of Diocletian to the death of Theodosius, will show at once the most important events of that period, and also the divisions of the empire, which at that time are excessively confused.

Before I conclude these brief remarks, I must return my sincere thanks to Mr. J. F. W. de Salis, whose great knowledge of this branch of Numismatics, gained in the formation of his splendid collection, which he has most liberally

given to the British Museum, without relinquishing his constant and persevering study of all accessible material, has enabled him to form a classification of the Roman series that is far superior to any previously attempted. To him I do return my best thanks for the courteous and obliging manner in which he has at all times answered my inquiries.

To my colleague, Mr. R. S. Poole, I offer thanks for many suggestions as to the arrangement of the work.

The plates are drawn by Mr. Henry Bellars, and lithographed by Messrs. Ashbee and Dangerfield.

FRED. W. MADDEN.

London, June, 1861.

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ROMAN NUMISMATICS.

THE following introductory remarks are intended to elucidate the chief general questions in Roman Numismatics, and, principally, the early history of the coinage in the three metals, the character of the types, the chronological indications, in which we must include various matters relating to the office of consul, and certain titles or inscriptions of constant or frequent occurrence.

I. COINAGE.

§ 1. *Copper and Brass Coinage.*

THE first issue of copper money is usually attributed to Servius Tullius, from the statement of Pliny (N. H. XXXIII. 13); but we have nothing that can be considered earlier than the third century, B. C. The first coin, which was originally of a pound weight, was the "As,"

and was in consequence called "As Libralis." Its divisions and multiples are given in the next section. We pass over its rapid reduction to the time of the family coins, of which series the *asses* appear to weigh one or two ounces. In the time of Julius Cæsar the *as* equalled only half an ounce, and, from this period, copper or rather brass coins of two sizes appear, struck of yellow brass (*orichalcum*),[1] and called *sestertius*[2] and *dupondius*. In the reign of Nero we find coins with the marks II, I, and S, suggesting the names *dupondius*, *as*, and *semis*,—the first mark on second brass coins, the second on coins rather smaller, but not small enough to be called third brass, and the last on some third brass coins. If this be the case, the large brass would be the *tripondius* or *quadrussis*. This is M. Cohen's opinion;[3] yet we venture to think that the balance of evidence is in favour of the "large brass" being the *sestertius*, and the "second brass" coin when of the same metal the

---

[1] *Orichalcum* is often erroneously written *aurichalcum*, and derived from *aurum*, but it is properly ὀρεί-χαλκος, derived from ὄρος, a mountain.

[2] The name *sestertius* properly belongs to a silver coin, which was equal to two and a half *asses*. Care must be taken not to confound *sestertius* and *sestertium*; the former is a *coin*, the latter only the *name for a sum of money*.

[3] Med. Imp. vol. I, Introduction, p. xiv.

dupondius, and when of "copper," the *as*; otherwise we are left altogether without a representative of the *sestertius*. Be this as it may, there are two or more denominations of copper coins from the reign of Augustus to that of Gallienus, after whose time they cease. The usual divisions of Roman money, which are purely arbitrary, are into large, middle, and small, or 1st, 2nd, and 3rd brass. The small, or third brass, which seem to have had no connection with the *as*, cease at M. Aurelius (A. D. 180). In the reign of Philip we find a coin rather larger than the usual third brass, called the *Philippus æreus*, and in the time of Gallienus although the *sestertii* and *dupondii* cease altogether as a regular series, there are small coins of brass, which we may suppose to represent the *as*. In the reign of Diocletian a new coin of copper appeared, termed the *follis*. This and a smaller coin (the *assarius*), both of which gradually decrease in size, continue till the reign of Honorius.

The subject of the copper coinage has puzzled many numismatists, and we may hope that some more certain and scientific classification may, ere long, be discovered. Really sound results could only be obtained by carefully weighing a very great number of coins of each emperor, though these results might lead to no more than an abandonment of all existing theories.

§ 2. *The As, its Divisions and Multiples.*

1. The *Decussis*, or ten asses. On obv. head of Pallas; behind X. ℞. Prow of a vessel; above X.
2. The *Quincussis*,[1] or five asses. On obv. a trident. ℞. a caduceus.
3. The *Quadrussis*, or four asses—generally a bull on either side.
4. The *Tripondius*, or three asses. On obv. head of Pallas: behind III. ℞. Prow of vessel l.; above III.
5. The *Dupondius*, or two asses. The same type: behind and above the figure II.
6. The *As*, or piece of 12 *Unciæ*. On obv. head of Janus. ℞. Prow of a vessel; above I.
7. The *Semis*, or half-as. On obv. head of Jupiter: behind S. ℞. Prow of vessel; above S.
8. The *Triens*, or $\frac{1}{3}$ of the as, marked ● ● ● ●
9. The *Quadrans*, or $\frac{1}{4}$ of the as, marked ● ● ●
10. The *Sextans*, or $\frac{1}{6}$ of the as, marked ● ●
11. The *Uncia*, or $\frac{1}{12}$ of the as, marked ●

M. Cohen remarks that the other divisions of the *as* which have been noticed, are the *quincunx*

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[1] The *quincussis* and *quadrussis* are rather weights, or pieces of metal containing a number of pounds without a fraction.

or piece of five *unciæ* (without Rome); the *bes* or *bessis*, a piece of eight *unciæ*; and the *dodrans*, or piece of nine *unciæ*; which last two have been found among the coins of the family Cassia.

§ 3. *Silver.*

ACCORDING to Pliny (*l. c.*), silver was not coined at Rome till B. C. 269, five years before the first Punic war; but there are no pieces assignable to that period, and silver coinage *struck in* Rome cannot be ascribed to an earlier period than the coinage of gold, B. C. 207. It has generally been supposed that the earliest Roman silver coins were those struck in Campania under Roman authority, having for the obverse the heads of Hercules, Apollo, Quirinus(?), Mars, and head of a beardless youth in a Phrygian cap, supposed by some to be Ascanius; and, for the reverse, Victory, Romulus and Remus suckled by the wolf, a horse galloping, and a horse's head, some bearing the legend ROMANO, and some ROMA, the former being slightly earlier than the latter. The style of the art of these coins indubitably points to the period of Pyrrhus; those having Victory on the reverse should be compared with his gold coins of the same type. The identity of the gold coins of Alexander I. of Epirus, and one of Tarentum, and the simi-

larity of many of those of Pyrrhus to coins of the Bruttii and Syracuse, justify this comparison, which would carry up the commencement of official Roman coinage, *not struck in* Rome, to nearly B. C. 300. The next in date, which may have been actually struck in Rome, are those with the head of Janus on the obverse, and, on the reverse, a *quadriga*, with the legend ROMA, *incuse and in relief*, and those, with head of Jupiter, and on the reverse Victory standing near a trophy. The third in date, which certainly were struck in Rome, are those with the head of Rome helmeted, behind X (*denarius*), and, on the reverse, the Dioscuri on horseback, or a chariot with two or four horses.[1] *Denarius* was the name given to the principal silver coin, from its being equivalent at first to ten *asses*. It had two divisions, the *Quinarius*, its half, and the *Sestertius*, its quarter,—the former, when the type of Victory was represented on the obverse, being called "Victoriatus." According to Pliny, there were originally 84 denarii to the pound, and subsequently 96. In the time of Augustus

[1] It has been suggested that all the coins attributed to Campania were struck in Rome by Greek artists employed by the Romans; and the words of Pliny,—"argentum signatum est anno urbis CCCCLXXXV"—are said to evidently mean, that coins were struck nowhere else but at Rome. This is a question for a larger work than the present.

there were 84 to the pound:[2] the reduction to 96 is supposed to have been made by Nero. In the reign of Caracalla a silver coin of a larger size appeared, called "Argenteus Antoninianus," having always the radiate head of an emperor, as Apollo, —or that of an empress, as Diana. There were 60 struck to the pound: the coin was always of base silver; and, in the reign of Volusian, the standard became extremely base, and the metal was either copper or tin, both covered with a wash of silver. In the reign of Diocletian good silver reappears, and is found to the end of the empire. The coins were still of two sizes, probably the "argenteus" and the "denarius." The principal silver coin of Constantine the Great was the *cententionalis*, which is most likely the silver coin, which weighs a little less than fifty grains: when it was first issued is not certain. Many consular silver coins bear the marks of their value. The denarius, X, Ⅹ, or XVI: the quinarius, V or Q: the sestertius, IIS. The marks on the denarius have reference to its original value, ten asses, and, subsequently, sixteen asses. The Q on

[2] After the reign of Augustus the denarius equalled twelve asses; and though the soldier nominally received a *denarius* per diem, he was only paid *ten asses*. This we learn from Pliny,—"in militari stipendio denarius pro decem assibus datus."

the quinarius is the initial of its name; the V marks its original value, five asses. The IIS on the sestertius may stand for "libra, libra, semis," or for "two;" at any rate it is equivalent to two asses and a half, its original value.

§ 4. *Gold.*

THE *aureus* was first coined in Rome, according to Pliny, sixty-two years after the silver, in the year B. C. 207. The earliest are those struck in Campania with the word ROMA on the reverse: they are of three sizes. The first has the mark XX (supposed to be 20 sestertii), the second XXXX (40 sestertii,) and the third Ψ X, (60 sestertii;) besides, there are three other sizes with the youthful heads of Janus on the obverse, the middle size *only* of which has the mark XXX, which seem to be of a different standard. In the time of Augustus there were 40 struck to the pound, and under Nero the coinage was reduced to 45. Caracalla effected a further reduction by striking 50 to the pound, and under Gallienus the coinage is so irregular that it is impossible to fix any rate. There are apparently double *aurei*, *aurei*, half-*aurei*, and other divisions, all of fluctuating weights. Under Diocletian there was another change to 60 to the pound, and Constantine the

Great suppressed the *aureus*, and issued a new gold coin, the *solidus*, of which 72 were struck to the pound,—a standard which remained unchanged to the fall of the Eastern Empire, though latterly the metal was greatly alloyed. The divisions of the *solidus* are incorrectly called *semissis* and *tremissis*.

II. Types.

§ 1. *Types of Consular Denarii.*

THE two most common types on the consular denarii are the *biga* and *quadriga*; but there are many of great interest, illustrating Roman traditions and Roman history. It may not be out of place to notice a few of the most important types. A *denarius* of the family Æmilia represents M. Lepidus placing a diadem on the head of Ptolemy V. (Epiphanes), with the legend TVTOR. REG. [is] (the guardian of the king). Another, inscribed L. BVCA, represents the dream of Sulla. A third represents Paulus Æmilius attaching a trophy to a tree, before which stand Perseus, with his hands bound behind his back, and his two children. A fourth has allusion to the famous bridge, *Sublicius*, built by Ancus Martius, and afterwards called *Æmilius*. A fifth represents the submission of Aretas, king of Arabia,

to Marcus Scaurus. Indeed, there are few families that offer so many interesting illustrations as the Æmilia. The most remarkable coin of the family of Junia is that of Brutus, with the legend EID . MAR . (Eidus Martiæ), and the type, a cap of liberty between two daggers.[1] Marcia gives us the head of Ancus Marcius. Sergia represents probably Marcus Sergius, who was wounded twenty-three times in one battle, and lost his right hand in a second, on which he had an iron hand made; on this coin he is represented holding his enemy with the *left* hand. Tituria commemorates the Rape of the Sabines, and Tarpeia being crushed under shields. Mr. Poole has admirably arranged the principal classes for the types of the consular denarii[2] in the following manner:—

"1. Head or figure of a divinity worshipped at Rome; as head of Jupiter (Petilia), figures of the Dioscuri (Junia), or of a divinity worshipped by the family or individual striking the coin, as head of Neptune (Pompeia, coin of Sextus Pompeius).

2. Sacred, natural, or artificial object; as pon-

[1] This coin, either in gold or silver, has been often doubted: the gold is decidedly false; but there is a specimen in silver in the British Museum of undoubted authenticity, presented to the nation by Mr. de Salis.

[2] Encyclopædia Britannica, 8th ed. article "Numismatics."

tifical implements (Antonia). This class is not a very large one, and sacred animals rarely occur.

3. Head or figure of a personification of a country or town; as heads of Hispania (Carisia), Roma (Julia), Alexandria Ægypti (Æmilia).
4. Head or figure of an allegorical personage; as heads of Pavor (Hostilia), Pallor (id.), Honor et Virtus (Fufia, Marcia).
5. Fabulous monster; as Scylla (Pompeia).
6. Head or figure of an ancestral personage; as heads of Numa (Calpurnia), Ancus Marcius (Marcia).
7. Events connected with ancestors; as figure of M. Lepidus as TUTOR . REG .[is], crowning Ptolemy Epiphanes (Æmilia).
8. Places connected with historical exploits, and of a votive character; as Pharos of Messana (Pompeia, of Sextus, probably commemorating the sea-fight off Messana, B. C. 38).
9. Symbolical representations commemorating contemporary events; as a general welcomed on landing by a country or city (Minatia).
10. Heads of living personages exercising dictatorial power, or in very high authority; as Sulla (Cornelia).
11. Representations connected with military matters; as legionary standards (Antonia)."

§ 2. *Types of the Imperial Series.*

THE Imperial series commences with Augustus, and is a continuation of the family, though the types bear a vast difference. It would be impossible to enumerate the various examples occurring, but a few may be selected for illustration. As regards the obverse, we sometimes find a bust, sometimes a head, sometimes with the cuirass and *paludamentum*, and sometimes with either or neither. In many instances the coins afford portraits that have escaped the notice of historians.[1] The reverses are either mythological, allegorical, or historical. A few of the latter class may suffice as examples. The coins of Drusus bear types relative to his conquest of the Germans; the DE. BRITANNIS of Claudius, the IVDAEA. CAPTA and IVDAEA. DEVICTA of Vespasian and Titus; the coins of Trajan for his architectural as well as historical types; the famous medallion of Commodus with BRITANIA (*sic*); the coins of Sept. Severus and Caracalla with VICTORIAE. BRITTANICAE, and especially the coins of Hadrian, which, besides bearing mythological and allegorical representa-

[1] See the coins of Orbiana, wife of Sev. Alexander, Etruscilla, wife of Trajanus Decius, Cornelia Supera, wife of Æmilian, Mariniana, wife of Valerian, Severina, wife of Aurelian, and Magnia Urbica, wife of Carinus.

tions, have the names of the various provinces visited by him.

§ 3. *Portraits.*

PORTRAITS of no living personage appeared on the early coins of Rome; the heads were generally those of deities. Julius Cæsar was the first who obtained permission to put his portrait on the coins. The heads of Livia, Antonia, and Agrippina, wife of Germanicus, are beautiful portraits. Those of Livia, as Salus, Justitia and Pietas, and the bust of Antonia,[2] as Ceres, are fine examples of good treatment. The heads of Antoninus Pius and M. Aurelius are good work; and that of the younger Faustina is inferior to none in the series. With Commodus the good portraits close.

§ 4. *Titles and Surnames.*

JULIUS CÆSAR contented himself with the title of *Perpetual Dictator*. Augustus added *Imperator*,[3]

---

[2] Mr. Poole, in his article on "Numismatics" in the Encyclopædia Britannica, has a note in which he suggests that the bust so long known as "Clytie" was intended to represent Antonia. From the great similarity of workmanship, and from the modest style of each, I am quite inclined to be of Mr. Poole's opinion.

[3] For the difference between *Imperator* in its original sense, and *Imperator* when assumed by the emperors, see page 31.

and *Pater Patriæ.* Trajan was the first emperor who had the title of OPTIMUS. PRINCEPS conferred on him by the senate. Antoninus was called *Pius,* and was also imitated by Severus, Caracalla, Geta, and Elagabalus, who deserved the worst epithet that could have been bestowed on him. Didius Julianus is called *Rector Orbis,* and Pescennius Niger, *Justus.* Carinus is the first who is styled *Nobilis Cæsar: Nobilissimus Cæsar* occurs frequently on the coins of the emperors from Constantine downwards. Tetricus styled himself *Invictus;* and the epithets *Beatissimus, Felicissimus, Senior,* and *Dominus noster,* occur on the coins of Diocletian and Maximian. These are generally supposed to be posterior to their abdication. Hannibalian is called REX. At a later period of the empire, the letters D. N (*Dominus noster*) take the place of *Imperator.* Posthumous coins relating to consecration give the emperors and empresses the titles of *Divus* and *Diva,* which is last noticed on the coins of Constantine the Great, who was baptized on his death-bed. The emperors also received surnames from the senate. Nero was called *Armeniacus:* Trajan, *Germanicus, Dacicus, Parthicus:* Aurelius added *Maximus* and *Medicus:* Commodus took the surname of *Britannicus,* as also did Severus and his sons; and the second Claudius is distinguished by the surname of *Gothicus.*

The empresses sometimes received titles from the senate, as, *Genetrix orbis, Mater Augg., Mater Deum*, etc.

III. Offices mentioned in Inscriptions.

§ 1. *Tribunitia Potestas.*

THE Tribunitian title is inscribed on nearly all the coins of the early emperors from Augustus downwards, and is generally abbreviated on the coins TR. P., TR. POT., TRIB. POT. Augustus was the first emperor who received the title of the tribunitian power; and this must be carefully distinguished from the title of "Tribunus Plebis." Under the republic no tribune of the people could absent himself from the city for the whole day; and their power extended, at no time, further than a mile beyond its gates. They were elected, according to Dionysius, always on the tenth of December, and the tribuneship was only of a year's duration, though we find from Cicero that the election was in July. The tribunitian power conferred on the emperors was perpetual, and decreed at any time in the year. None but plebeians were eligible to the office of tribune, and patricians were compelled to renounce their own order and become plebeians

before accepting it. The power of the tribunes was too great not to be desired by the emperors, and Augustus, though a patrician, had the tribunitian power conferred on him without the office; and, in return for this public favour, always dated the years of his reign by the years of his holding this power. All his successors copied his example, and dated their "tribunitia potestas" from the day it was first conferred. Augustus first received the title in 731 (B. C. 23), and renewed it every year, so that we know that the year of his death was in the xxxviith tribunitian power. Eckhel says that "the tribunitian power of the emperors was repeated in such a manner that, from the time of Augustus to the time of Antoninus Pius, it was renewed on the same day as that on which it was received, and from the time of Antoninus to Gallienus every first of January." The coins of Nero, Titus, Domitian,[1] and others, fully establish the first assertion, and, as the tribunitian power never varies within one and the same Julian year, it is clear that it was renewed on the first of

[1] The "trib. pot." (except the 11th and 14th) is on all the coins of Nero, from 807 (A. D. 54) to 821 (A. D. 68). Domitian's first "trib. pot." was in 834 (A. D. 81), and just before he died he had entered his sixteenth (849, A. D. 96). Vespasian and Hadrian, as many other emperors, neglected to put the tribunitian year on their coins.

January. The abbreviations TR. P., TR. POT., or TRIB. POT., as I have before remarked, are on the coins of all the earlier emperors, and the year of the tribunitian power is usually added, *which determines the year of the reign*, excepting in the cases when the emperor was decorated with the tribunitian power during the reign of his predecessor. Tiberius, the adopted son of Augustus, was decorated with the tribunitian power, for five years, in 748 (B. C. 6), and again in 757 (A. D. 4), for ten years. In 766 (A. D. 13), Tiberius governed the provinces conjointly with Augustus, and was again associated in the trib. pot. On a gold quinarius in the British Museum we find the date TR. P. XVII, which is the *second year of his reign*, the year of Rome 768 (A. D. 15), though the "tribunitia potestas" is the *seventeenth*. Tiberius received the trib. pot. thirty-eight times from 748 (B. C. 6) to 790 (A. D. 37), an interval of four years taking place between 753 and 757 (B. C. 1 and A. D. 4). After the time of Gallienus (1021, A. D. 268), the numbers of the tribuneship get confused, and they cease to occur regularly on the coins, and become of no chronological use.

§ 2. *The Consulate.*

ECKHEL, in his "Doctrina Num. Vet." (vol. VIII. cap. 1, De Consulibus Cæsaribus), has so ably discussed the subject of the consulship, that it is from him we chiefly take our remarks. The abbreviation usually found on coins is COS. There was a law that an interval of ten years should elapse between two elections of the same person to the office of consul; but, towards the close of the republic, the law was not very strictly observed. Marius was consul for the first time in B. C. 647, and consecutively consul five times—from B. C. 650 to 654—and was not made consul the seventh time till thirteen years after. Others sprung up, and claimed the office. Sulla had it in an interval of not more than eight years, and was also appointed "Dictator." The usurpation of Julius Cæsar followed, and we find him as *consul five times and perpetual dictator.* This is confirmed by coins. His successors followed no rule, but took upon themselves the consulship whenever they wished. Vespasian, during a reign of ten years, renewed it nine times, and Domitian was consul seventeen times.[1] In the reign of Tiberius the

[1] "The emperors," (says Eckhel,) "took upon themselves the consulship, either that they might leave some appearance

consuls were no longer elected by the people, but appointed by the senate; and, at last, consuls were appointed for part of a year only. The different classes under the empire are as follows:

(A.) *Consules ordinarii.*

THESE were created on the kalends of January, and were the nearest representatives of the old consuls; they gave their name to the year, and were similar to the ἐξ ἄρχων ἐπώνυμος" at Athens.

(B.) *Consules suffecti.*

THE *consul suffectus* was appointed when one of the consuls died, in his stead for the rest of the year: they were almost unknown out of Rome and Italy, and were on that account called *minores*. As the *consules suffecti* occasionally obtained the ordinary consulate, they reckoned the *consulatus suffectus* with it. Octavius, in 711 (B. C. 43), was *suffectus*, and when he was made consul again in 721 (B. C. 33), he was styled ITERVM . CONSVL. Agrippa was

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of the old form of the republic, or that they might render the year intended for some remarkable festivities remarkable by their consulship, or from vanity, or from unwillingness to advance the reputation of others; or from any other cause."

consul three times, in 717, 726, 727 (B. C. 37, 28, 29), and *consul suffectus* in 735 (B. C. 19). In the time of Constantine *consules suffecti* were abolished, and two consuls were appointed, one at Rome, and one at Constantinople.

(C.) *Consules honorarii.*

THESE had only the name without any authority; and, though the rank was merely nominal, yet it was sought after by the rich with great eagerness. These consuls were chosen by the senate, under the will of the emperor.

(D.) *Consularis.*

THIS was a title given to some, with permission to have the insignia of a consul without being consul: it was also given to generals, and was an established title of the governors of provinces.

(E.) *Consules designati.*

CONSULS were elected some time before they entered on their office, and on coins we find COS. DES., COS. DESIGN. M. Antonius was first appointed consul in 710 (B. C. 44), and from that year to 715 (B. C. 39), we only find COS. on his coins; but from 715 (B. C. 39) to 720

(B. C. 34), COS . DES . ITER . ET . TER . (consul elect for the second and third time), then from 723 (B. C. 31), COS . TERT. (consul a third time.) Caius and Lucius were designated consuls, so as to enter on that office five years after. Nero was designated consul in 804 (A. D. 51), but did not enter into office till 808 (A. D. 55), and on his coins we read NERONI . CLAVDIO . DRVSO . GERM . COS . DESIGN., or GERMANICO . COS . DESIG.[1]

(F.) *Consulatus dimidius.*

THE *half-consulship* consisted of one consul only, without any colleague. The first example that we find is that of Pompey the Great in 702 (B. C. 52). In the reign of Constantine the Great the same occurs, and in the years 1062, 1063 (A. D. 309, 310), Maxentius was consul *alone*.

(G.) *Post-consulatum.*

ACCORDING to Eckhel the formula "after the consulship" was used "when either on account of the discord of the rulers, or wars, or the murders of princes, or other causes, the year had not its

[1] It is on the reverse of this coin that we find the title of "Princeps Juventutis," and his admission into the "ordo equitum"—EQVESTER . ORDO . PRINCIPI . IVVENT.

recognized consuls;"—and the year that was vacant received its name from the recognized consul of the preceding year. It occurs for the first time in A. D. 309, Maximianus X. and Galerius VII. having been consuls in the preceding year; and the year 309 is in consequence designated, "In the first year after the consulship of Maximianus X. and Galerius VII."[1] Another example is in the case of Basilius:—the years A. D. 542, 543, 544, etc. are designated, "In the first, second, third, etc. year after the consulship of Basilius."

(H.) *Consular Insignia.*

THE insignia of the kings of Rome were said to be the "trabea" (a *toga* ornamented with purple and white stripes), the "toga prætexta" (a *toga* with

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[1] In Clinton's "Fasti Romani" there is the following table of the consuls, contradicting the opinion of Eckhel, who says that the formula P. C. first occurs in A. D. 307:—

Constantius ob.	Chron. Pasch.	Cassiodor.
307 Maximian IX. and Constantinus.	Constantinus VI. and Maximian VI. *His cos. Constantius ob.*	Diocletianus IX. and Constantius.
308 Maximian X. and Galerius VII.	Constantinus Augustus *solus.*	Diocletianus X. & Maximus VII.
309 P. C. Maximian X. and Galerius VII.	Decies and Galerius VII.	P. C. Diocletianus X. and Maximus VII.

For the entire list of the consuls, and the various dates assigned to them, consult Clinton's "Fasti Romani and Appendix."

a broad purple border), the crown of gold, the ivory sceptre, the "sella curulis," and twelve lictors with *fasces*.[2] All these insignia were given to the consuls except the crown and the sceptre. On the well-known coins of Junia the elder Brutus is represented marching between two lictors,[3] each bearing the *fasces* and axe, and preceded by an *accensus*.[4] The curule chair occurs on the coins of Cornelius Sulla, who was joint consul with Pompeius Rufus, and on several others of the consular series; but it is also assigned to other magistrates inferior to the consuls. The *fasces* are represented on the coins of C. Norbanus and others, and the *lorum*,[5] the consular dress of the lower empire

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[2] Florus speaks of the insignia of Tarquinius Priscus as follows:—"Inde fasces, trabeæ, curules, annuli, phaleræ, paludamentis, prætexta: inde quod aureo curru quatuor equis triumphabat: et insignia, quibus imperii dignitas eminet." Juvenal makes allusion to the insignia in speaking of Quirinus and Servius Tullius:—

"Ancilla natus *trabeam*, et *diadema* Quirini,
Et *fasces* meruit Regum ultimus ille bonorum."

[3] From other authorities we know that the consul was preceded by twelve lictors, and the dictator by twenty-four.

[4] This coin of Brutus (Junia) was restored by Trajan. There is another coin in gold, struck at Cosa in Thrace, probably by the order of Brutus, representing him marching between two lictors; in the field L. B. (Lucius Brutus?)

[5] *Lorum* or *lorus* (?) means a thong; and Vopiscus, in Au-

which was formed of striped embroidery, on the consular "Diptycha" extending from 1189 to 1292 (A. D. 428 to 541).

(1.) *The Consular Procession.*

On the first of January the senate and people waited on the new consuls (those *designated* in the preceding year), at their houses, in order that they might make their procession (*procedere*), and be conducted with great pomp to the Capitol, where they offered up their vows. Eckhel refers to Juvenal, where the consular procession is expressed solely by the word *processus* :—

> "Cum te summoveant, qui testamenta merentur
> Noctibus, in cœlum quos evehit, optima *summi*
> Nunc via *processus*, vetulæ vesica beatæ."

The word *summoveant*[1] expresses clearly that the

reliano, 46, uses the compounds "monolores" (with one thong), "dilores" (with two), "trilores" (with three), and "pentelores" (with five), as adjectives to *vestes*, to express robes having one, two, three, and five stripes of purple.

[1] *Submoveo* when used of "a lictor" means *to clear away, to make room*. In Liv. III. 48, we read, *I, Victor, submove turbam*. Horace also alludes to this practice in Od. II. 16 :—

> "Non enim gazæ, neque *consularis*
> *Summovet lictor* miseros tumultus
> Mentis, et curas laqueata circum
> Tecta volantes."

ctors walked before the consul in the procession, nd cleared the way.

On many of the coins we find an emperor in a *uadriga* bearing the sceptre with the eagle; and he difficulty is to determine whether this is meant o represent a consular procession or a triumph. Eckhel gives this rule,—"When there is a representation as above on a coin of any year, in which it is certain an emperor made a *procession*, and especially if history does not mention a triumph, it cannot be doubted that it is a consular procession." On a large brass coin of Commodus inscribed P. M. TR. P. XI., IMP. VI., COS. V. S. C., there is the above type, and on the chariot is a bas-relief representing Victory crowning a trophy; and Eckhel says that the large brass coin of the same emperor having the same type, with the legend P. M. TR. P. XV. IMP. VIII. COS. VI. S. C., which date clearly marks the year 943 (A. D. 190), alludes to the *procession* that was made by Commodus as consul for the sixth time. On two gold coins of Caracalla and Geta, respectively reading COS. II. and COS. the emperor is in a chariot holding a sceptre; and on both large and second brass coins of Caracalla with the legend P. M. TRP. XVI. IMP. II. COS. IIII. P. P. S. C., the emperor is in a *quadriga* holding a sceptre with eagle, and crowned by Victory, who is standing behind him. On coins

of Macrinus the same type occurs when he entered on his second consulship, and on coins of Elagabalus we find the same types when he entered on his second, third, and fourth consulships. Eckhel quotes the remarkable *aureus* of Diocletian and Maximian,[1] and says that it may be subjected to the same rule:—

IMPP. DIOCLETIANO. ET. MAXIMIANO. AVGG. NN.

Laureated busts of the emperors, holding the sceptre with the eagle. ℞.

IMPP. DIOCLETIANO III. ET. MAXIMIANO. COSS.

The emperors in a *quadriga* of elephants bearing palms: Victory flying above.

A coin of Maxentius reads FELIX. PROCESS. CONSVLAT. AVG. N. The emperor in a *quadriga* of elephants (or in a car with six horses) holding branch and sceptre. Here the *consular* procession is clearly recorded. Noris, however, asserts that where the emperor is in a *quadriga* of elephants a *triumph* is meant, as the emperors very frequently triumphed in *quadrigæ* drawn by that animal. Horses were also used for triumphs as well as for processions. On a coin of Tiberius struck in 767 (A. D. 14) we have the

[1] Mionnet describes this coin as existing in the Florence Museum.

me type, and in this year he entered on the consulship, but history mentions no triumph. The olive-branch, so often carried by the emperors, s equally appropriate to either the triumph or procession.

(J.) *Ornamenta Consularia.*

HE *Consular ornaments* or *honours* were for candidates for whom there was no room on the curule hair; and Julius Cæsar was no doubt the first to rant these favours, being unable to confer the onsulship on all. In B. C. 43 Octavius was sent ut with Hirtius and Pansa against M. Antonius with the title and insignia of prætor; and obtained he right of voting with the *consulars*, and of holding the consulship ten years before he attained the gitimate age. On the death of Hirtius and Pansa e compelled the senate to make him *consul*. In he reign of Claudius we find the dignity conferred ven on strangers. On the death of Caligula in 94 (A. D. 41), Agrippa Herodes I, grandson of Herod the Great, was at Rome, and assisted Claudius in gaining possession of the empire. For this, esides receiving Judæa and Samaria as additions o his dominion, he was invested with the *consular dignity*. In the reign of Severus, Plautianus was resented with the *consular ornaments* or *honours*; nd when he afterwards received the consulship,

was announced as consul for the *second time.* The emperor Macrinus was opposed to this new regulation.

(K.) *The Oriental and Occidental Consul.*

CONSTANTINOPLE was dedicated and founded by Constantine the Great in A. D. 330, but, after this, the consulship was not discontinued. According to Eckhel, the first consuls were in A. D. 338, on the death of Constantine the Great, when Ursus was consul in the West, and Polemius in the East. When Theodosius divided the Roman world into two states, the consuls were the only link between the two empires, and one was always nominated at Rome, and the other at Constantinople, the year being still called by their combined names.

(L.) *The Consulship extinct.*

WE have thus traced the consulship, with its various changes, down to a time when this old office became unimportant. The year, however, was named after the consuls as late as A. D. 541 in the reign of Justinian. The emperors still continued to assume the title on accession. It occurs, for the last time, on the coins of Heraclius I. alone, with the legend EPACAIO. CONSVAI, and also on the coins of Heraclius I. with his sons Heraclius Con-

stantinus and Heracleonas.[1] At length it was abolished by law in the reign of Leo *Sapiens* (A. D. 886—911).

§ 3. *The Proconsulates.*

THE *proconsul* was an officer who acted in the place of a consul, without holding the consulship itself, though, generally, the proconsul was one who had been consul. The first proconsul mentioned by Livy (III. 4) was Titus Quintius, who was sent out as proconsul in 290 (B. C. 462) to the relief of the camp, when the Romans were fighting against the Æquans. Anciently, the

[1] Heraclius I. made himself consul in A. D. 610, and his two sons, Heraclius Constantinus and Heracleonas, consuls respectively in 631 and 640. The coins of Heraclius I. and Heraclius Constantinus have the legend D. N. ERACLIO. CONSVLIBA., and those of Heraclius I. and Heracleonas read D. M. N. HERACAI CONSVLIIB. R. VICTORIA. CONSABIA. The first legend as interpreted by M. Barthélemy reads, *Domino nostro Eraclio Consuli*, the second, *Dominis nostris Eracli(is) Consuliib(us)*, and the reverse, *Victoria Consulis* or *Consulum*. The letters BA and ABIA are unexplained. May not BA represent "21," as the period from 610, when Heraclius I. made himself consul, to the time when he appointed his son Constantinus to the same office in 631, is exactly *twenty-one* years (?) See the articles "Sur les Monnaies Consulaires du Bas-Empire," by M. Anatole de Barthélemy, in the *Revue Numismatique*, 1857, p. 247: 1860, p. 129.

proconsuls had the command of consul prolonged (*prorogatum*) after their time of office had expired. The first time this occurs is at the commencement of the second Samnite war, when a prolongation of command was granted to Q. Publilius Philo[1] (Liv. VIII. 23. 26). In the later times of the republic the consuls, after the expiration of their office, received the government of a province with the title of *proconsules*. Their authority only lasted a year, and they left the province immediately on a successor being sent. In the time of Augustus the proconsulate was made *perpetual*, and was decreed from that time to all the emperors, and very often by them to the Cæsars their successors.[2] On an *aureus* of Pompey, in the Musée de Bologne, we read PROCOS, and on the silver coins, coupled with Varro proquæstor (family Terentia), and Cnæus Piso proquæstor (family Calpurnia), we find MAGN. PROCOS. This was the *ordinary* proconsulate, where the proconsul was sent out under the usual regulations. The title PROCOS. (or PROCONSUL) occurs on the coins of Diocletianus, Max-

[1] Livy also informs us of another extraordinary incident, that at the expiration of his office he received a *triumph*. See also Livy, x. 16, when Publius Decius, who had been left consul in Samnium by his colleague, continued there in the character of *proconsul*.

[2] The proconsuls under the emperors had only a civil power and no military command (*imperium*).

imianus Herculeus, Constantius Chlorus, Licinius senior, and Constantine the Great: and Eckhel says that the numbers ITERVM III. IV. etc. sometimes are added after this title, but cannot suggest any reason for a renewal of *a perpetual office*.

It was rarely that the proconsuls ever received a triumph; and the last instance of saluting a proconsul with the title of *imperator* was in the case of Junius Blæsus, who received it from Tiberius: —"Id quoque Blæso tribuit, ut *imperator* a legionibus salutaretur." (Tac. Ann. III. 74.)

The title *proconsul* is not derived from *imperator*. In the time of the republic many received the name of *imperator* who had gained victories or had succeeded in any expedition carried on *under their own auspices*. But it was usurped by Julius Cæsar in 693 (B. C. 61), and used as a *prænomen*, whereas, if applied to a general, it is used *after the name*, as, "IMP.erator CAESAR. DIVI. F.," "M. Tullius Cicero imperator." After Julius Cæsar had usurped it, nearly all the emperors followed his example,[3] and the *proconsul* administered his province always under the commands of the emperor,

[3] Tiberius and Claudius did not adopt the *prænomen* of *imperator*; and when the latter word occurs with numbers after it, which it does very frequently on coins, it alludes to some victory gained, and the title *imperator* is assumed in its *original* sense.

so as to establish the superiority of the *imperial* over *proconsular* authority.

§ 4. *The Censorship.*

THE *census*, or a numerical list of Roman citizens and an account of their property, was first instituted, by Servius Tullius, in B. C. 576 (Liv. I. 42). In B. C. 440 the censorship was conferred on Papirius and Sempronius, persons whose consulate has been doubted, in order to recompense them for having enjoyed the consulship for only a part of the usual period (Liv. IV. 8). The censorship was confined to consuls and patricians till B. C. 348, when Caius Marcius Rutilus, who had been the first plebeian dictator, became the first plebeian censor with Cnæus Manlius (Liv. VII. 22). In B. C. 336, Publilius Philo passed three laws, very advantageous to the commons, but injurious to the nobility; one of which was, that *one* of the censors should necessarily be elected out of the commons, as it had been already established that both the consuls might be plebeians (Liv. VIII. 12), but it was not till B. C. 131 that both censors were plebeians. It is not my object here to enter into an account of when they were elected or their duties of office, as these matters are not of importance to our present subject:

suffice it to say that the censorship was considered the highest dignity in the state, excepting the dictatorship, and especially as it involved the general control of the *morals* of the citizens. The censorship continued in existence, though by no means regularly, down to B. C. 22, when Augustus appointed Munatius Plancus and Paullus Æmilius Lepidus as censors. The forms we find on coins are, CENSOR, CENS, or CEN. According to Dion. (XLIII. 14) Julius Cæsar was appointed by the senate to inspect the morals of the people for three years, under the title of *præfectus morum*, and was afterwards censor for life (Dion. XLIV. 5). Augustus received the censorship for life as *præfectus morum*; ("recepit et *morum* legumque regimen perpetuum." Suet. Aug. 27.) Horace makes allusion to this in his epistle to Augustus (lib. II. 1):—

> "Cum tot sustineas et tanta negotia solus,
> Res Italas armis tuteris, *moribus* ornes,
> Legibus emendes:"

and in future the emperors discharged the duties of censor under the above title. Tiberius, however, thought the censorship unfit for his time. ("Non id tempus censuræ." Tac. Ann. II. 33.) From history we know that L. Vitellius was appointed censor by Claudius, as colleague, when the latter really took the census of the people, and

this is confirmed by the coins of L. Vitellius, which read L. VITELLIVS. III. COS. CENS., COS. III. CENSOR.[1] Vespasian was named censor with his son Titus as colleague. This is also confirmed by coins. The title of censor occurs on the coins of Domitian with his eleventh consulship, and *perpetual* censor, with the same consulship and on all the following years. This is not imitated by his successors. Trajan Decius attempted to restore the censorship by nominating Valerian I. *without a colleague*, but the death of Decius prevented this being carried into effect, and saved Valerian an arduous duty.

§ 5. *Princeps Juventutis.*

THIS title occurs on the coins of the Cæsars from Augustus to a late period of the empire. Caius and Lucius, grandsons of Augustus, were the first who had the title bestowed on them. On the reverse of a gold coin of Augustus, struck after their death, we find C. L. CAESARES. AVGVSTI. F. COS.

[1] On a large brass coin of Aulus Vitellius there is the following legend on the reverse: L. VITELL. CENSOR II. S. C. Eckhel terminates a long discussion by saying that perhaps Vitellius, to give more honour to the name of his father, gives him the title of censor for the *second* time. History makes no mention of it.

DESIG. PRINC. IVVENT. After this it was the custom to confer this title on the probable successors to the throne, when they first entered into public life, and were presented with an *equus publicus*.

IV. On Restored Coins.

MANY emperors restored the coins of those who had preceded them, and the form found on coins is generally REST., and sometimes at full length, RESTITVIT. Among the family coins we find "nummi restitutionum" of Titus, Domitian, Trajan, Marcus Aurelius, and Verus (together); Titus, Domitian, and Marcus Aurelius and Verus, each only restored *one* family; but of the known existing coins restored by Trajan, there are thirty-one families, besides some uncertain. The same emperor restored more of the Imperial series than any other emperor. It would be useless to enumerate them all; and I would refer the reader to M. Cohen's admirable works, "Les Médailles Impériales," and "Les Médailles Consulaires," and also to an article in the "Numismatic Journal," vol. I. p. 243, where there is a short essay on the coins denominated "Restored."

V. On Coins inscribed "Votis."

WHEN Augustus refused the supreme power, offered to him for life, he consented to accept it for *ten years* only, and when these had expired, he again accepted it for another period of ten years, and so on to the end of his life. From this a festival called the *Decennalia* was established, which was celebrated by the emperors every ten years. Accounts of this festival and "*the Vows*" are to be found in Dion Cassius[1] and Suetonius.[2] On coins of Augustus we find the legend, VOT . P . SVSC . PRO . SAL . ET . RED . I . O . M . SACR, as also CL . V. (*clypeus votivus*) OB . CIVIS . SERVATOS. But chronologically these "nummi votorum" are not of the slightest use. For example, on the coins of Commodus we find the *vota suscepta* and *soluta*, with the ixth, xth, xith, xiith, and xvth tribunitian years. Many emperors anticipated the *decennalia* in the same manner. On the coins of the lower empire we find VOT . XX . MVLT . XXX . &c., and the repetition of the vows, signify "that these were the vicennalian vows of the emperor, and he hoped that he might live to the tricenna-

[1] L. LIII. c. 13; l. LVII. c. 24; l. LVIII. c. 24; l. LXXVI. c. 1.
[2] In Aug. 97; in Calig. 14.

lian." The "nummi votorum" have been largely discussed by the learned Eckhel; and, as a translation of his long article would take too much space, I refer the reader to his work for more information. (VIII. p. 473.)

VI. On the inscription "S. C."

FROM the fact that these letters occur nearly always on all brass coins, it is evident that the coinage of brass was under the control of the senate, while that of the silver and gold not having the S. C. was at the disposal of the emperor. These letters generally appear in the field of the coin, but are sometimes found in the exergue.

VII. Lists.

§ 1. *The As, its Divisions and Multiples, with their Degrees of Rarity.*

DECVSSIS (ten asses), R 8.
QVINCVSSIS[3] (five asses), R 8.
QVADRVSSIS (four asses), R 6.
TRIPONDIVS (three asses), R 4.

[3] The *quincussis* and *quadrussis* are probably rather *weights* than money.

DVPONDIVS (two asses), R 3.

As (according to the size), (12 unciæ), R 1 to R 2.

SEMIS (half-as), R 1 to R 2.

TRIENS (one-third of the as), C to R 1.

QVADRANS (one-fourth of the as), C to R 2.

SEXTANS (one-sixth of the as), C to R 2.

VNCIA (one-twelfth of the as), C.

§ 2. *Coins of Roman Families, and their Degrees of Rarity.*

LIST I.

ABVRIA (a plebeian family), *Æ*, C. *Æ* I. (as, if existing), R 8. *Æ* III. (parts of the as), C to R 1.

ACCOLEIA (unknown family), *Æ*, R 1.

ACILIA (uncertain rank), *Æ*, R 1. *Æ* I (as), C. *Æ* II. III. (parts of the as), C.

ÆLIA, or ALLIA (plebeian family), *Æ*, C. *Æ* I. II. III. (moneyers of Augustus), C to R 1.

ÆMILIA (patrician family), *Æ*, R 8. *Æ*, C; Quinarius, C to R 3; Sestertius, R 2; restored by Trajan, R 5 to R 6. *Æ*, R 1.

The above rarities, gold and silver, include—

1. M. Lepidus and M. Antonius.
2. M. Lepidus and Octavius.

AFRANIA (plebeian family), Æ, R 1. Æ I. II. III. (parts of the as), C to R 1.

ALLIENA (plebeian family), Æ, R 2.

ANNIA (plebeian family), Æ, R 1. Æ III. (moneyer of Augustus), C.

ANTESTIA, or ANTISTIA (plebeian family), N, R 8. Æ, C to R 2. Æ I. II. III. (parts of the as), C to R 1.

ANTIA (plebeian family), Æ, R 1; Quinarius, R 2; Sestertius, R 3.

ANTONIA (patrician family), N, R 4 to R 8. Æ, medallions (struck in Asia), R 2. Æ, C to R 4; Quinarius, R 1. Æ I. R 2; Æ II. R 1.

The silver coin with legend, LEG. VI (Legionis Sextæ) was restored by M. Aurelius and L. Verus, R 1. The rare coins of gold and silver include the following:—

1. M. Antonius and J. Cæsar (dead).
2. M. Antonius and Octavius.
3. M. Antonius and Octavia.
4. M. Antonius and M. Antonius (filius).
5. M. Antonius and Cleopatra.
6. M. Antonius and Lucius Antonius.
7. Caius Antonius (Æ without head).

APPVLEIA (plebeian family), Æ, C to R 2. Æ I. II. III. (parts of the as), C to R 1.

APRONIA (————), Æ III. (moneyers of Augustus), R 1.

AQVILLIA (patrician, and plebeian with the surname of "Florus"), *N*, R 8. *Æ*, R 1 to R 3.

ARRIA (plebeian family), *N*, R 6. *Æ*, R 3 to R 6.

ASINIA (plebeian family), Æ I. II. III. (moneyers of Augustus), C to R 1.

ATIA (plebeian family), *N* (if existing), R 8. *Æ*, R 5. Æ II. R 1.

ATILIA (patrician and plebeian family), *Æ*, C to R 1. Æ I. II. III. (parts of the as), C.

AVFIDIA (plebeian family), *Æ*, R 2. Æ III. (parts of the as), C.

AVRELIA (plebeian family), *Æ*, C to R 2; Quin. R 1. Æ I. II. III. (parts of the as), C.

AVTRONIA (uncertain rank), *Æ*, R 2. Æ I. (as), R 1.

AXIA (plebeian family), *Æ*, R 2. Æ II. III. (parts of the as), C.

BÆBIA (plebeian family), *Æ*, C to R 2; Victoriatus, R 1. Æ I. II. III. (parts of the as), C to R 1.

BARBATIA (plebeian family), *Æ*, C to R 2.

BETILIENA (family unknown, most likely the name "Betilienus"), Æ III. (moneyer of Augustus), C.

CÆCILIA (originally patrician, but afterwards a plebeian family), *N*, R 6. *Æ*, C; Victoriatus

R 1; restored by Trajan, R 6. Æ I. II. III. (parts of the as), C to R 1.

CÆCINA (unknown family), Æ I. II. III. (parts of the as), C to R 1.

CÆSIA (plebeian family), Æ, R 1.

CALIDIA (plebeian family), Æ, C.

CALPVRNIA (plebeian family), Æ, C; Quin. R 1; Sestertius, R 3. Æ II. III. (parts of the as), C. Æ I. II. (moneyers of Augustus), C to R 4.

CANIDIA (plebeian family), Æ II. C to R 2.

CANINIA (plebeian family), Ɲ (if existing), R 8. Æ, R 2 to R 4 (moneyers of Augustus).

CARISIA (unknown family), Æ, C; Quin. R 1; Sestertius, R 3. Æ II. R 2.

Some of the silver coins are struck whilst Titus Carisius was moneyer to Julius Cæsar, the rest and the copper are struck by Publius Carisius under Augustus, and refer chiefly to Emerita. Dion, however, calls the Carisius commanding in Spain under Augustus by the name of *Titus*, instead of *Publius*, as we find on coins.—(L. LIII. c. 25, 26; L. LIV. c. 5.)

CARVILIA (plebeian family), Æ, R 3. Æ I. (as), R 1.

CASSIA (originally patrician, and then plebeian), Ɲ, R 3 to R 6. Æ, C to R 3; restored by Trajan, R 6. Æ I. II. (parts of the as), C to R 1. Æ I. II. (moneyers of Augustus), R 1.

CESTIA (plebeian family), *N*, R 3.

CLAVDIA, or CLODIA (a patrician family), *N*, R 4. *Æ*, C to R 3; Quin. C to R 2; restored by Trajan, R 6. *Æ* III. (moneyers of Augustus), C.

CLOVIA (plebeian family), *Æ* I. III. (parts of the as), C to R 1. *Æ* II. (moneyer of J. Cæsar), C.

CLOVLIA (patrician family), *Æ*, C; Quin. C.

COCCEIA (unknown family), *N* (if existing), R 8. *Æ*, R 1 to R 2.

CŒLIA (plebeian family), *Æ*, C to R 1.

CONSIDIA (plebeian family), *Æ*, C; Quin. R 5; Sestertius, R 2.

COPONIA (plebeian family), *Æ*, C to R 1.

CORDIA (plebeian family), *Æ*, C; Quin. R 5; Sestertius, R 3.

CORNELIA (patrician family), *N*, R 3 to R 7. *Æ*, C to R 5; restored by Trajan, R 6. *Æ* I. II. III. (parts of the as), C to R 1. *Æ* III. (moneyers of Augustus), C.

CORNVFICIA (plebeian family), *N*, R 8. *Æ*, R 5 to R 6; restored by Trajan, R 8.

COSCONIA (plebeian family), *Æ*, C.

COSSVTIA (family of the equestrian rank), *Æ*, R 1 to R 2.

CREPEREIA (family of the equestrian rank), *Æ*, R 2.

CREPVSIA (unknown family), Æ, C to R 1.

CRITONIA (plebeian family), Æ, R 1.

CVPIENNIA (unknown family), Æ, C. Æ III. (parts of the as), R 1.

CVRIATIA (plebeian family), Æ, R 1. Æ III. (parts of the as), C.

CVRTIA (plebeian rank), Æ, C. Æ II. III. (parts of the as), R 1 to R 2.

DECIA (———), Æ, R 3; restored by Trajan, R 8.

DECIMIA (plebeian family), Æ, C.

DIDIA (plebeian family), Æ, R 1; restored by Trajan (of existing), R 8.

DOMITIA (plebeian family, afterwards patrician), N, R 6 to R 7. Æ, C to R 2. Æ I. II. III. (parts of the as), C to R 1.

DVRMIA (unknown family), N, R 4 to R 5. Æ, R 1 to R 3 (both moneyers of Augustus).

EGNATIA (plebeian family), Æ, C to R 3.

EGNATVLEIA (unknown family), Æ, Quin. C.

EPPIA (patrician family), Æ, R 1; restored by Trajan, R 6. Æ I. (as), R 1 to R 2.

FABIA (patrician family), Æ, C. Æ I. II. III. (parts of the as), C to R 1.

FABRINIA (unknown family), Æ II. III. (parts of the as), C to R 1.

FANNIA (plebeian family), Æ, C to R 1. Æ II. (semis), R 1.

FARSVLEIA (———), Æ, C.

FLAMINIA (plebeian family), Æ, C to R 1.

FLAVIA (plebeian family), Æ, R 2.

FONTEIA (plebeian family), Æ, C; Quin. R 2. Æ I. II. III. (parts of the as), R 1 to R 2. Æ II. (moneyers of Antony), R 3.

FVFIA (plebeian family), Æ, C.

FVLVIA (plebeian family), Æ, C.

FVNDANIA (plebeian family), Æ, C.

FVRIA (patrician family), Æ, C to R 1. Æ I. II. III. (parts of the as), C to R 2. Æ III. (as struck at Palermo?), R 2.

GALLIA (plebeian family), Æ I. II. (moneyers of Augustus), C.

GELLIA (unknown family), *N*, R 4. Æ, C to R 1. Æ II. III. (parts of the as), R 1.

HERENNIA (plebeian family), Æ, C. Æ II. (semis), R 1. Æ III. (if existing), R 7.

HIRTIA (plebeian family), *N*, R 2.

HORATIA (patrician family), Æ, R 3 to R 8; restored by Trajan, R 8.

There are only two coins of this family, one with the head of Pallas, no legend, and on rev. ROMA, the Dioscuri on horseback, and beneath the head of the vestal Cloelia (?); the other with the head of Pallas, and the name "COCLES," and rev. the same as the last, excepting the head. The specimen in the British Museum of this last coin is the best known, but not above suspicion. The restorations of Trajan include both these coins.

HOSIDIA (unknown family), Æ, C.

HOSTILIA (patrician family), Æ, C to R 3. Æ III. (uncia), R 2.

ITIA (unknown family), Æ, R 2.

IVLIA (patrician and plebeian family), N, R 2 to R 8; restored by Trajan, R 7. Æ, C to R 2; Quin. R 1 to R 2; Sestertius, R 2; restored by Trajan, R 6. Æ I. II. C to R 1.

The gold and silver rarities include the coins of—

1. Augustus and J. Cæsar (dead).
2. Augustus and Agrippa.
3. Caius Cæsar (grandson of Augustus).

IVNIA (originally patrician, but afterwards plebeian), N, R 8. Æ, C to R 4; Quin. R 1; Sestertius, R 2; restored by Trajan, R 6. Æ I. II. III. (parts of the as).

IVVENTIA (plebeian family), Æ, C to R 1. Æ I. II. (parts of the as), C.

LICINIA (plebeian family), Æ, C to R 1; Quin. R 2; Sestertius, R 3. Æ I. II. III. (parts of the as), C to R 1. Æ I. II. (moneyers of Augustus), C.

LIVINEIA (plebeian family), N, R 5 to R 7. Æ, C to R 1; restored by Trajan, R 6. Æ III. (moneyers of Augustus), C.

LLIA (plebeian family), Æ, C; Quin. R 2; estertius, R 3.

LVCILIA (originally patrician, and afterwards plebeian family), ℞, C.

LVCRETIA (originally patrician, and afterwards plebeian family), ℞, C.; restored by Trajan, R 6.

LVRIA (unknown family), Æ II. (moneyers of Augustus), C to R 1.

LVTATIA (plebeian rank), ℞, R 1 to R 2. Æ III. (quadrans), R 1.

MÆCILIA (unknown family), Æ II. (moneyers of Augustus), C to R 1.

MÆNIA (plebeian family), ℞, R 1. Æ I. II. III. (parts of the as), C.

MAIANIA (unknown family), ℞, C. Æ I. II. III. (parts of the as), C to R 1.

MAMILIA (patrician *Tuscan* family, of plebeian rank in Rome), ℞, C to R 1; restored by Trajan, R 6. Æ I. II. III. (parts of the as,) R 1 to R 2.

MANLIA (patrician family), ℵ, R 6. ℞, C.

MARCIA (patrician family), ℞, C to R 2; restored by Trajan, R 6. Æ I. II. III. (parts of the as), C to R 1. Æ II. (with heads of Ancus and Numa), R 1. Æ I. II. (moneyers of Augustus), C.

MARIA (plebeian family), ℵ (moneyers of Augustus), (if existing), R 8. ℞, C; restored by Trajan, R 6 (moneyers of Augustus), R 2 to

R 4. Æ I. II. III. (parts of the as), R 1 to R 2.

MATIA (plebeian family), ℞, C; Quin. and Victoriat. R 1. Æ I. II. III. (parts of the as), C to R 1.

MEMMIA (plebeian family), ℞, C; restored by Trajan, R 6. Æ I. II. III. (parts of the as), R 1 to R 2.

MESCINIA (plebeian family), *N*, (moneyers of Augustus), R 8. ℞ (moneyers of Augustus), R 2 to R 3.

METILIA (plebeian family), ℞, R 2.

METTIA (unknown family), *N* (moneyers of J. Cæsar), (if existing), R 7; ℞, R 1 to R 2; Sestertius, R 3. ℞ (moneyers of J. Cæsar), R 1 to R 2.

MINATIA (plebeian family), ℞, R 4 (of Cnæus Pompey, filius?), R 4.

MINVCIA (plebeian family), ℞, C; restored by Trajan, R 6. Æ II. III. (parts of the as), C to R 1.

MVCIA (plebeian family), ℞, C.

MVNATIA (plebeian family), *N*, R 2 to R. 3. ℞, R 2.

MVSSIDIA (unknown family), *N*, R 4; (moneyers of J. Cæsar and of Lepidus), R 7; (moneyers of Antony,) R 4; (moneyers of Augustus), R 3. ℞, C to R 1.

The coin of Julius Cæsar, *with his head, struck during his life-time*, occurs only with the name of the moneyer, L. Mussidius Longus. It is of great rarity. All others are held to be false.

NÆVIA (plebeian family), Æ, C. Æ I. II. III. (moneyers of Augustus), C.

NASIDIA (———), Æ, R 1; with head of Pompey the Great, R 8.

NERIA (plebeian family), Æ, R 1.

NONIA (plebeian family), Æ, C. Æ I. II. (moneyers of Augustus), C.

NORBANA, or NORBANUS (a surname), Æ, R 4. Æ, C; restored by Trajan, R 6.

NVMITORIA (plebeian family), Æ, R 5. Æ II. III. (parts of the as), C to R 1.

NVMONIA (———), Æ, R 8. Æ, R 3 to R 7; restored by Trajan, R 8. Æ III. R 1.

OGVLNIA (plebeian family), Æ, R 2. Æ II. (as), C.

OPEIMIA (plebeian family), Æ, C. Æ I. II. III. (parts of the as), C to R 1.

OPPIA (plebeian family), Æ I. R 3. Æ II. III. C to R 2.

PAPIA (plebeian family), Æ, C; Quin. R 1; Sestertius, R 2.

PAPIRIA (plebeian family), Æ, C. Æ I. II. III. (parts of the as), R 1 to R 2.

PEDANIA (plebeian family), Æ, R 8. Æ, R 2.

PETILLIA (plebeian family), Æ, C.

PETRONIA (plebeian family), N, R 7. Æ, R 1 to R 6 (moneyers of Augustus).

PINARIA (patrician family), Æ, C to R 2; Quin. R 3. Æ I. (with heads of Antony and Cleopatra), R 6. Æ II. III. (parts of the as), C.

PLÆTORIA (plebeian family), N (if existing), R 8. Æ, C to R 1. Æ (with head of Brutus), R 6. Æ II. (if existing), R 3.

PLANCIA (plebeian family), Æ, C.

PLAVTIA, PLOTIA, PLVTIA (plebeian family), N, R 7. Æ, C. Æ I. III. (parts of the as), R 1; Æ I. II. (moneyers of Augustus), C.

POBLICIA (plebeian family), Æ, C to R 1.

POMPEIA (plebeian family), N, R 7 to R 8; Quin. R 5. Æ, C to R 4; restored by Trajan, R 8. Æ I. II. III. (parts of the as), C to R 1.

The gold rarities include the coin of Sextus Pompeius with the heads of Cn. Pompeius father and son.

POMPONIA (plebeian family), Æ, C to R 1.

PORCIA (plebeian family), Æ, C.

POSTVMIA (patrician family), Æ, C.

PROCILIA (plebeian family), Æ, C.

PROCVLEIA (unknown family), Æ II. III. R 2.

QVINCTIA (originally patrician, afterwards plebeian, family), N, R 8. Æ, C to R 1; restored by Trajan, R 7. Æ II. III. (parts of the as), R 1. Æ I. II. (moneyers of Augustus), C.

RENIA (unknown family), *Æ*, C.

ROSCIA (plebeian family), *Æ*, C.

RVBELLIA (family of the equestrian order), Æ III. (moneyers of Augustus), C.

RVBRIA (plebeian family), *Æ*, C; restored by Trajan, R 7. Æ I. II. III. (parts of the as), R 1 to R 2.

RVSTIA (unknown family) *N*, R 8. *Æ*, C.

RVTILIA (plebeian family), *Æ*, C.

SALVIA (plebeian family), *Æ*, C. Æ I. R 2. Æ II. C (moneyers of Augustus).

SANQVINIA (unknown family), *Æ*, R 1. Æ II. C (moneyers of Augustus).

SATRIENA or SATRIENUS (a surname), *Æ*, C.

SAVFEIA (plebeian family), *Æ*, C. Æ I. II. III. (parts of the as), C.

SCRIBONIA (plebeian family), *Æ*, C; restored by Trajan, R 7. Æ I. II. III. (parts of the as), C to R 1.

SEMPRONIA (patrician and plebeian family), *N* (moneyers of J. Cæsar), R 7. *Æ*, C (moneyers of J. Cæsar), R 1. Æ I. (as), R 1. Æ I. (moneyer of J. Cæsar and Octavius), R 2. Æ I. II. (moneyers of Augustus), C.

SENTIA (plebeian family), *Æ*, C. Æ III. (quadrans), R 1.

SEPVLLIA (unknown family), *Æ*, R 1 to R 2; Quin. R 7; Sestertius, R 1.

SERGIA (patrician family), Æ, C.

SERVILIA (patrician and plebeian family), N, R 8. Æ, C to R 2; restored by Trajan R 7. Æ III. (parts of the as), R 1.

SESTIA (originally patrician, afterwards plebeian, family), N, R 8. Æ, R 1; Quin. R 1 to R 2.

SICINIA (originally patrician, afterwards plebeian, family), Æ, C.

SILIA (plebeian family), Æ, C. Æ II. III. (parts of the as), R 1. Æ III. (moneyers of Augustus), C.

SOSIA (plebeian family), Æ II. III. (with head of Antony), R 3 to R 6. Æ III. (with heads of Bacchus (?) and Neptune (?), R 6.

SPVRILIA (unknown family), Æ, C. Æ III. (triens), R 1.

STATIA (plebeian family), Æ, R 5. Æ III. R 6.

STATILIA (unknown family), Æ III. (moneyers of Augustus), C.

SVLPICIA (patrician and plebeian family), N, R 7; (moneyers of Augustus), R 8. Æ, C; restored by Trajan, R 7. Æ (moneyers of Augustus), R 3. Æ I. III. (parts of the as), R 1.

TARQVITIA (patrician and plebeian family), Æ, R 1.

TERENTIA (plebeian family), Æ, C to R 4; Quin. R 2. Æ I. II. III. (parts of the as), C to R 1.

THORIA (plebeian family), Æ, C.

TITIA (plebeian family), Ar, C; Quin. R 1; restored by Trajan, R 7.

TITINIA (patrician and plebeian family), Ar, C. Æ I. II. III. (parts of the as), C to R 1.

TITVRIA (unknown family), Ar, C. Æ II. (as), C.

TREBANIA (plebeian family), Ar, C. Æ II. III. (parts of the as), C to R 2.

TVLLIA (patrician and plebeian family), Ar, C; restored by Trajan, R 7.

TVRILLIA (unknown family), Ar, R 2. Æ II. (as), R 4.

VRBINIA (unknown family), Ar, C.

VALERIA (patrician and plebeian family), Ar, C to R 3; Sestertius, R 3; restored by Trajan, R 7. Æ I. II. III. (parts of the as), C to R 1. Æ II. III. (moneyers of Augustus), C.

VARGVNTEIA (unknown family), Ar, C. Æ I. II. III. (parts of the as), C.

VENTIDIA (plebeian family), Ar (moneyers of Antony), R 6.

VERGILIA (plebeian family), [redacted] R 2. Æ II. (as), C.

VETTIA (unknown family), Ar, R 1; Quin. C.

VETVRIA (patrician family), Ar, C. Æ III. (quadrans), R 1.

VIBIA (plebeian family), Av, R 7. Ar, C to R 2; Quin. R 1; Victoriat. R 1; Sestertius, R 6. Æ II. III. (parts of the as), C to R 1.

VINICIA (equestrian and plebeian family), Æ, R 1 (moneyers of Octavius), R 2.

VIPSANIA (originally equestrian, afterwards plebeian, family), Ν (moneyers of J. Cæsar), R 6; (moneyers of Augustus), R 7. Æ (moneyers of J. Cæsar), R 1 to R 2; (moneyers of Augustus), R 4; restored by Trajan, R 6. Æ II. C; restored by Titus and by Domitian, R 1.

VOCONIA (plebeian family), Ν (moneyers of Octavian), R 7. Æ (moneyers of J. Cæsar), R 1.

VOLTEIA (unknown family), Æ, C to R 2.

Uncertain, Æ, C; restored by Trajan, R 7; Quin. C; Sestertius, C. Æ I. II. III. (parts of the as), C.

§ 3. *Family Series.*

LIST II.

THE following list comprises only *gold* and *silver* coins. The object is to show the way in which the families were connected; from which it will appear that many of the families that have hitherto been classed by themselves, should not be thus treated as independent. For instance, the families of *Vipsania* and *Voconia* are to be found under *Julia*. On their coins we find the

head of Octavian, and they are the *moneyers*. Those that are coupled, as ÆMILIA / ANTONIA, &c., are families where the individuals are triumvirs or colleagues at the same time; in some cases the family first mentioned is commemorated. Where the form ÆMILIA-LIVINEIA, ANNIA-TARQVITIA, &c. is used, the individuals of the last-named family are of *less* rank than the first. Those that have ✳ after their name are commemorated.

Families.	Families together.	Individuals.
ABVRIA.		Caius Aburius Geminus. Marcus Aburius Geminus.
ACCOLEIA.		Publius Accoleius Lariscolus.
ACILIA.		Manius Acilius Balbus. Manius Acilius I. (and II.)
ÆMILIA (see *Julia*, *Plautia*).		Lucius Æmilius Buca I. Manius Æmilius Lepidus.
		Lucius Æmilius Paullus.✳ Paullus Æmilius Lepidus.
		Marcus Æmilius Lepidus I.✳ Marcus Æmilius Lepidus III.
		[illegible]
	ÆMILIA-LIVINEIA.	Marcus Æmilius Lepidus III. Lucius Livineius Regulus III.
	ÆMILIA-MVSSIDIA.	Marcus Æmilius Lepidus III. Lucius Mussidius Longus.
	ÆMILIA. / ANTONIA.	Marcus Æmilius Lepidus III. Marcus Antonius I.
	ÆMILIA. / IVLIA.	Marcus Æmilius Lepidus III. Caius Julius Cæsar Octavianus.
	SCRIBONIA. / ÆMILIA.	Lucius Scribonius Libo.✳ Paullus Æmilius Lepidus.

Families.	Families together.	Individuals.
AFRANIA.		Spurius Afranius.
AILLIA.		Caius Allius. Publius Allius Pætus. Caius Allius Bala.
ALLIENA (see *Julia*).		
ANNIA.		
	ANNIA-FABIA.	Caius Annius. Lucius Fabius.
	ANNIA-TARQVITIA.	Caius Annius. Caius Tarquitius.
ANTESTIA (see *Julia*).		Caius Antestius. Lucius Antestius Gragulus.
ANTIA.		Caius Antius Restio I.* Caius Antius Restio II.
		Caius Antius Restio II.
ANTONIA (see *Æmilia, Julia*).		Quintus Antonius Balbus. Marcus Antonius I. Caius Antonius.
		Marcus Antonius I. Octavia.
		Marcus Antonius I. Marcus Antonius II.
		Marcus Antonius I. Cleopatra.
	ANTONIA-BARBATIA.	Marcus Antonius I. Lucius Antonius. Marcus Barbatius.
	ANTONIA-CLODIA.	Marcus Antonius I. Publius Clodius.
	ANTONIA-COCCEIA.	Marcus Antonius I. Lucius Antonius. Marcus Cocceius Nerva.
	ANTONIA-DOMITIA.	Marcus Antonius I. Cnæus Domitius Ahenobarbus.
	ANTONIA-IVNIA.	Marcus Antonius I. Marcus Junius Silanus II.
	ANTONIA-LIVINEIA.	Marcus Antonius I. Lucius Livineius Regulus III.

Families.	Families together.	Individuals.
ANTONIA (see *Æmilia, Julia*).	ANTONIA-MVNATIA.	Marcus Antonius I. Lucius Munatius Plancus.
	ANTONIA-MVSSIDIA.	Marcus Antonius I. Lucius Mussidius Longus.
	ANTONIA-PINARIA.	Marcus Antonius I. Lucius Pinarius Scarpus.
	ANTONIA-SEPVLLIA.	Marcus Antonius I. Publius Sepullius Macer.
	ANTONIA-TVRILLIA.	Marcus Antonius I. Decimus Turillius.
	ANTONIA-VENTIDIA.	Marcus Antonius I. Publius Ventidius Bassus.
	ANTONIA-VIBIA.	Marcus Antonius I. Caius Vibius Varus.
	IVLIA. ANTONIA.	Caius Julius Cæsar.* Marcus Antonius I.
	ANTONIA. IVLIA.	Marcus Antonius I. Caius Julius Cæsar Octavianus.
	ANTONIA -BARBATIA. IVLIA	Marcus Antonius I. Caius Julius Cæsar Octavianus. Marcus Barbatius.
	ANTONIA -COCCEIA. IVLIA	Marcus Antonius I. Caius Julius Cæsar Octavianus. Marcus Cocceius Nerva.
	ANTONIA -GELLIA. IVLIA	Marcus Antonius I. Caius Julius Cæsar Octavianus. Lucius [illegible]s.
APPVLEIA.		Lucius [illegible]leius Saturninus.
AQVILLIA (see *Julia*).		Manius Aquillius I. and II.
ARRIA.		Quintus Arrius Secundus.* Marcus Arrius Secundus.
		Marcus Arrius Secundus.
ATIA.		Quintus Atius Labienus Parthicus.
ATILIA.		Manius (or Marcus) Atilius Saranus.
		Atilius Saranus.
		Lucius Atilius Nomentanus.

Families.	Families together.	Individuals.
AVFIDIA.		Marcus Aufidius Rus.
AVRELIA (see *Licinia*).		Aurelius Rufus. Marcus Aurelius Scaurus. Lucius Aurelius Cotta.
AVTRONIA.		AR (Autronius).
AXIA.		Lucius Axsius Naso.
BÆBIA.		Bæbius Tamphilus. Marcus Bæbius Tamphilus.
BARBATIA (see *Antonia.*)		
CÆCILIA (see *Calidia, Cassia, Poblicia*).		Cæcilius Metellus. Marcus Cæcilius Metellus I. Quintus Cæcilius Metellus II. Marcus Cæcilius Metellus (son of Quintus). Caius Cæcilius Metellus. Quintus Cæcilius Metellus Pius. Quintus Cæcilius Metellus Pius Scipio.
	CÆCILIA-EPPIA.	Quintus Cæcilius Metellus Pius Scipio. Marcus Eppius.
	CÆCILIA-LICINIA.	Quintus Cæcilius Metellus Pius Scipio. Publius Licinius Crassus Junianus.
CÆSIA.		Lucius Cæsius.
CALIDIA.		
	CALIDIA. CÆCILIA. FVLVIA.	Marcus Calidius. Quintus Cæcilius Metellus I. Cnæus Fulvius.
	FVLVIA. CALIDIA. CÆCILIA.	The same.
CALPVRNIA (see *Pompeia*).		Cnæus Calpurnius. Publius Calpurnius Lanarus. Lucius Calpurnius Piso Frugi. Caius Calpurnius Piso Frugi. Marcus Calpurnius Piso Frugi.
	CALPVRNIA. SERVILIA.	Calpurnius Piso. Servilius Cæpio.

Families.	Families together.	Individuals.
CANINIA (see *Julia*).		
CARISIA (see *Julia*).		Titus Carisius.
CARVILIA (?)		
	CARVILIA. OGVLNIA. VERGILIA.	Carvilius? Ogulnius? Vergilius?
	CARVILIA. VERGILIA. OGVLNIA.	The same.
	OGVLNIA. CARVILIA. VERGILIA.	The same.
	OGVLNIA. VERGILIA. CARVILIA.	The same.
	VERGILIA. CARVILIA. OGVLNIA.	The same.
CASSIA.		Caius Cassius Longinus. Lucius Cassius Longinus. (?) Quintus Cassius. Lucius Cassius Cæcinus.
	CASSIA-CÆCILIA. (?)	Caius Cassius Longinus. Marcus Cæcilius Aquinus.
	CASSIA-CORNELIA.	Caius Cassius Longinus. Publius Cornelius Lentulus Spinther.
	CASSIA-SERVILIA.	Caius Cassius Longinus. Marcus Servilius II.
CESTIA (see *Norbana*).		
CIPIA.		Marcus Cipius.
CLAVDIA, or CLODIA (see *Antonia, Cornelia, Julia*).		Claudius Unimanus. Caius Claudius Pulcher. Tiberius Claudius. Caius Clodius. Publius Clodius.

Families.	Families together.	Individuals.
CLAVDIA, or CLODIA (see *Antonia, Cornelia, Julia*).	CLAVDIA. MANLIA. VRBINIA.	Appius Claudius. Titus Manlius. Quintus Urbinius.
	MANLIA. CLAVDIA. VRBINIA.	The same.
CLOVLIA.		Titus Cloulius.
COCCEIA (see *Antonia*).		
CŒLIA.		Lucius Coilius. Caius Coilius Caldus.*
		Caius Cœlius Caldus I.* Caius Cœlius Caldus II.
		Caius Cœlius Caldus I.* Lucius Cœlius Caldus.* Caius Cœlius Caldus II.
CONSIDIA.		Caius Considius Nonianus. Caius Considius Pætus.
COPONIA.		
	COPONIA. SICINIA.	Caius Coponius. Quintus Sicinius.
CORDIA.		Manius Cordius Rufus.
CORNELIA (see *Cassia, Claudia, Julia, Junia, Pompeia*).		Cnæus Cornelius Sisena. Publius Cornelius Cethegus. Lucius Cornelius Scipio Asiagenes.* Cnæus Cornelius Blasio. Cnæus Cornelius Lentulus. Publius Cornelius Sulla. Lucius Cornelius Sulla Felix.
		Lucius Cornelius Sulla Felix.* Faustus Cornelius Sulla.
		Faustus Cornelius Sulla.
	CLAVDIA. CORNELIA.	Marcus Claudius Marcellus.* Cnæus Cornelius Lentulus Marcellinus.
	CORNELIA. CLAVDIA.	Lucius Cornelius Lentulus. Caius Claudius Marcellus.

Families.	Families together.	Individuals.
CORNELIA (see *Cassia, Claudia, Julia, Junia, Pompeia*).	CORNELIA -NERIA. / CLAVDIA	Lucius Cornelius Lentulus. Caius Claudius Marcellus. Cnæus Nerius.
	CORNELIA-MANLIA.	Lucius Cornelius Sulla Felix. Lucius Manlius.
		Lucius Cornelius Sulla Felix. Aulus Manlius.
CORNVFICIA.		Quintus Cornuficius.
COSCONIA (see *Licinia*).		
COSSVTIA (see *Julia*).		Lucius Cossutius Sabula.
CREPEREIA.		Quintus Crepereius Rocus.
CREPVSIA (see *Marcia*).		Publius Crepusius.
CRITONIA (see *Fannia*).		
CVPIENNIA.		Lucius Cupiennius.
CVRIATIA.		Caius Curiatius Triga[illegible]us.
CVRTIA.	CVRTIA. / IVNIA.	Quintus Curtius. Marcus Junius Silanus.
DECIMIA.		Caius Decimius Flavus.
DIDIA (see *Fonteia*).		Titus Deidius.
DOMITIA (see *Antonia, Licinia*).		Cnæus Domitius Ahenobarbus I. Cnæus Domitius Ahenobarbus I.* Cnæus Domitius Ahenobarbus IV. (?) Cnæus Domitius Ahenobarbus IV. (?) Cnæus Domitius Calvinus.

Families.	Families together.	Individuals.
DVRMIA (see *Julia*).		
EGNATIA.		Caius Egnatius Maximus.
EGNATVLEIA.		Caius Egnatuleius.
EPPIA (see *Cæcilia*).		
FABIA (see *Annia*).		Quintus Fabius Maximus. Quintus Fabius Labeo. Quintus Fabius Maximus Servilianus. Numerius Fabius Pictor. Caius Fabius II.
	FABIA. RVSTIA, or ROSCIA. MARCIA.	Caius Fabius. (?) Lucius Rustius, or Roscius. (?) Quintus Marcius. (?)
	MARCIA. FABIA. RVSTIA, or ROSCIA.	The same.
FANNIA.		Marcus Fannius I.
	FANNIA. CRITONIA.	Marcus Fannius II. Lucius Critonius.
FARSVLEIA.		Lucius Farsuleius Mensor.
FLAMINIA (see *Julia*).		Lucius Flaminius Cilo I. (and II.)
FLAVIA (see *Junia*).		
FONTEIA.		Caius Fonteius. Manius Fonteius II.
		Manius Fonteius I.* Publius Fonteius Capito.
	DIDIA-FONTEIA.	Titus Didius.* Publius Fonteius Capito.
FVFIA.		
	FVFIA. MVCIA.	Fufius Calenus. Mucius Cordus.
FVLVIA (see *Cuhlia*).		
FVNDANIA.		Caius Fundanius.

Families.	Families together.	Individuals.
FVRIA.		Furius Purpureo I. Marcus Furius Philus. Publius Furius Crassipes. Lucius Furius Bœcch[illegible]
GELLIA (see *Antonia*).		Cnæus Gellius.
HERENNIA.		Marcus Herennius.
HIRTIA (see *Julia*).		
HORATIA.		Horatius Cocles.
HOSIDIA.		Caius Hosidius Geta.
HOSTILIA.		Lucius Hostilius Saserna.
ITIA.		Lucius Itius.
IVLIA (see *Æmilia*, *Antonia*).		Lucius Julius I. (and II.) Lucius Julius Bursio. Sextus Julius Cæsar. Lucius Julius Cæsar. Caius Julius Cæsar. Caius Julius Cæsar Octavianus, or Augustus. Caius (grandson of Augustus).
	IVLIA-ÆMILIA.	Caius Julius Cæsar. Lucius Æmilius Buca II.
	IVLIA-ALLIENA.	Caius Julius Cæsar. Aulus Allienus.
	IVLIA-CLODIA.	Caius Julius Cæsar. Publius Clodius.
	IVLIA-COSSVTIA.	Caius Julius Cæsar. Caius Cossutius Maridianus.
	IVLIA-FLAMINIA.	Caius Julius Cæsar. Lucius Flaminius Chilo.
	IVLIA-HIRTIA.	Caius Julius Cæsar. Aulus Hirtius.
	IVLIA-LIVINEIA.	Caius Julius Cæsar. Lucius Livineius Regulus.
	IVLIA-METTIA.	Caius Julius Cæsar. Marcus Mettius.

Families.	Families together.	Individuals.
Iulia (see Æmilia, Antonia).	Iulia-Munatia.	Caius Julius Cæsar. Lucius Munatius Plancus.
	Iulia-Mussidia.	Caius Julius Cæsar. Lucius Mussidius Longus.
	Iulia-Sempronia.	Caius Julius Cæsar. Tiberius Sempronius Graccus.
	Iulia-Sepullia.	Caius Julius Cæsar. Publius Sepullius Macer.
	Iulia-Voconia.	Caius Julius Cæsar. Quintus Voconius Vitulus.
	Iulia-Iulia.	Caius Julius Cæsar.* Caius Julius Cæsar Octavianus.
	Iulia-Antistia.	Caius Julius Cæsar Octavianus. Caius Antistius Vetus.
		Augustus. Caius Antistius Vetus.
		Augustus. Caius Antistius Reginus.
	Iulia-Aquillia.	Octavianus. Lucius Aquillius Florus.
		Augustus. Lucius Aquillius Florus.
	Iulia-Caninia.	Augustus. Lucius Caninius Gallus.
	Iulia-Carisia.	Augustus. Publius Carisius.
	Iulia-Clodia.	Octavianus. Publius Clodius.
	Iulia-Cornelia.	Octavianus. Lucius Cornelius Balbus.
		Augustus. Lucius Cornelius Lentulus Niger.
		Augustus. Cossus Cornelius Lentulus.
	Iulia-Durmia.	Augustus. Marcus Durmius.
	Iulia-Licinia.	Augustus. Publius Licinius Stolo.

Families.	Families together.	Individuals.
Iulia (see *Æmilia*, *Antonia*).	Iulia-Livineia.	Octavianus. Lucius Livineius Regulus.
	Iulia-Maria.	Augustus. Caius Marius Trogus.
		Augustus. (Julia, Caius, and Lucius.) Caius Marius Trogus.
	Iulia-Mescinia.	Augustus. Lucius Mescinius Rufus.
	Iulia-Mvssidia.	Octavianus. Lucius Mussidius Longus.
	Iulia-Petronia.	Octavianus. Publius Petronius Turpilianus.
		Augustus. Publius Petronius Turpilianus.
	Iulia-Pinaria.	Octavianus. Lucius Pinarius Scarpus.
		Augustus. Lucius Pinarius Scarpus.
	Iulia-Rvstia.	Augustus. Quintus Rustius.
	Iulia-Salvia.	Octavianus. Quintus Salvius.
	Iulia-Sanqvinia.	Augustus. Caius Julius Cæsar.* Marcus Sanquinius.
	Iulia-Sempronia.	Octavianus. Tiberius [illegible] Graccus.
	Iulia-Sulpicia.	Augustus. Caius Sulpicius [illegible]rinus.
	Iulia-Vibia.	Octavianus. Caius Vibius Varus.
	Iulia-Vinicia.	Augustus. Lucius Vinicius.
	Iulia-Vipsania.	Octavianus. Caius Julius Cæsar.* Marcus Vipsanius Agrippa.
		Octavianus. Marcus Vipsanius Agrippa.

Families.	Families together.	Individuals.
IVLIA (see *Æmilia, A[illegible]*)	IVLIA-VIPSANIA-CORNELIA.	Augustus. Marcus Vipsanius Agrippa. Cossus Cornelius Lentulus.
	IVLIA-VIPSANIA-SVLPICIA.	Augustus. Marcus Vipsanius Agrippa. Caius Sulpicius Platorinus.
	IVLIA-VOCONIA.	Octavianus. Quintus Voconius Vit[illegible]us.
IVNIA (see *Antonia, Curtia*).		Caius Junius. Marcus Junius. Decimus Junius Silanus.
IVVENTIA.		Titus Juventius Talna. Caius Juventius Talna.
LICINIA (see *Cæcilia, Julia*).		Caius Licinius Macer. Publius Licinius Crassus. Aulus Licinius Nerva.
	LICINIA-AVRELIA. DOMITIA	Lucius Licinius Crassus. Cnæus Domitius Ahenobarbus. Marcus Aurelius Scaurus.
	LICINIA-COSCONIA. DOMITIA	Lucius Licinius Crassus. Cnæus Domitius Ahenobarbus. Lucius Cosconius.
	LICINIA-POBLICIA. DOMITIA	Lucius Licinius Crassus. Cnæus Domitius Ahenobarbus. Caius Poblicius Malleolus.
	LICINIA-POMPONIA. DOMITIA	Lucius Licinius Crassus. Cnæus Domitius Ahenobarbus. Lucius Pomponius.
	LICINIA-PORCIA. DOMITIA	Lucius Licinius Crassus. Cnæus Domitius Ahenobarbus. Lucius Porcius Licinus.
LIVINEIA (see *Æmilia, Antonia, Julia*).		Lucius Livineius Regulus I.* Lucius Livineius Regulus II.
LOLLIA.		Lollius Palikanus.
LVCILIA.		Marcus Lucilius Rufus.
LVCRETIA.		Cnæus Lucretius. Lucius Lucretius Trio.

Families.	Families together.	Individuals.
LVTATIA.		Quintus Lutatius Catulus. Quintus Lutatius Cerco.
MÆNIA.		Publius Mænius. Publius Mænius Anti[illegible].
MAIANIA.		Caius Maianius.
MAMILIA (see *Marcia*).		Caius Mamilius Limetanus.
MANLIA (see *Cornelia, Claudia*).		Aulus Manlius Sertor. Lucius Manlius Torquatus I. (and II.)
MARCIA (see *Fabia*).		Quintus Marcius Libo. Marcus Marcius. Quintus Marcius Philippus. Philippus V. King of Macedon.* Lucius Marcius Philippus I. Ancus Marcius.* Lucius Marcius Philippus II. Caius Marcius Censorinus II. Numa Pompilius.* Ancus Marcius.* Caius Marcius Censorinus II. Lucius Marcius Censorinus.
	MARCIA. CREPVSIA. MAMILIA.	Lucius Marcius Censorinus. Publius Crepusius. Caius Mamilius Limetanus.
	MARCIA. MAMILIA. CREPVSIA.	The same.
MARIA (see *Julia*).		Caius Marius Capito.
MATIA.		Matius. (?)
MEMMIA.		Lucius Memmius. Lucius Memmius Galbius. Lucius and Caius Memmius Galbius. Memmius. (?) Caius Memmius Quirinus.

Families.	Families together.	Individuals.
MEMMIA.		Caius Memmius.* Caius Memmius Quirinus.
M[illegible]INIA (see *Julia*).		
METILIA.		Titus Metilius Croto.
METTIA (see *Julia*).		Titus Mettius.
MINATIA (see *Pompeia*).		
MINVCIA.		Quintus Minucius Rufus. Lucius Minucius. Caius Minucius Augurinus. Quintus Minucius Thermus.
MVCIA (see *Fufia*).		
MYNATIA (see *Antonia, Julia*).		
MVSSIDIA (see *Æmilia, Antonia, Julia*).		Lucius Mussidius Longus.
MVTIA (?)		M. Mutius. (?)
NÆVIA.		Caius Nævius Balbus.
NASIDIA (see *Pompeia*).		
NERIA (see *Cornelia*).		
NONIA.		Sextus Nonius Sufenas.
NORBANA.		Caius Norbanus.
	NORBANA. CESTIA.	Caius Norbanus. Lucius Cestius.
NVMITORIA.		Caius Numitorius.
NVMONIA.		Caius Numonius Vaala II.
		Caius Numonius Vaala I. (?)* Caius Numonius Vaala II.

Families.	Families together.	Individuals.
OGVLNIA (see *Carvilia*).		
OPEIMIA.		Lucius Opeimius. Marcus Opeimius.
PAPIA.		Lucius Papius. Lucius Papius Celsus.
PAPIRIA.		Marcus Papirius Carbo.
PEDANIA (see *Servilia*).		
PETILLIA.		Petillius Capitolinus.
PETRONIA (see *Julia*).		
PINARIA (see *Antonia, Julia*).		Pinarius Natta.
PLÆTORIA (see *Servilia*).		Lucius Plætorius Cestianus. Marcus Plætorius Cestianus.
PLANCIA.		Cnæus Plancius.
PLAVTIA, PLVTIA, or PLOTIA.		Caius Plutius. Lucius Plautius Hypsæus.
		Aulus Plautius. Rex Bacchius Judæus.
		Caius Plautius Hypsæus.* Publius Plautius Hypsæus.
		Lucius Plautius Plancus.
	PLAVTIA. ÆMILIA.	Caius Plautius Hypsæus.* Publius Plautius Hypsæus. Marcus Æmilius Scaurus. Rex Aretas.
		Caius Plautius Hypsæus.* Publius Plautius Hypsæus. Marcus Æmilius Scaurus.
POBLICIA (see *Licinia, Pompeia*).		Caius Poblicius Malleolus. Caius Poblicius.
	POBLICIA. CÆCILIA. POSTVMIA.	Caius Poblicius Malleolus. Lucius Cæcilius Metellus. Aulus Postumius Albinus.

Families.	Families together.	Individuals.
POMPEIA.		Sextus Pompeius Fostulus. Cnæus Pompeius Magnus.
		Cnæus Pompeius Magnus I.* Sextus Pompeius Magnus.
		Cnæus Pompeius Magnus I.* Cnæus Pompeius Magnus II.* Sextus Pompeius Magnus.
		Sextus Pompeius Magnus.
	POMPEIA-CALPVRNIA.	Cnæus Pompeius Magnus. Cnæus Calpurnius Piso.
	POMPEIA-MINATIA.	Cnæus Pompeius Magnus I.* Cnæus Pompeius Magnus II. Marcus Minatius Sabinus.
	POMPEIA-NASIDIA.	Cnæus Pompeius Magnus I.* Sextus Pompeius Magnus. Quintus Nasidius.
	POMPEIA-POBLICIA.	Cnæus Pompeius Magnus II. Marcus Poblicius.
	POMPEIA-TERENTIA.	Cnæus Pompeius Magnus I. Marcus Terentius Varro.
	CORNELIA. POMPEIA.	Lucius Cornelius Sulla Felix.* Quintus Pompeius Rufus I. Quintus Pompeius Rufus II.
POMPONIA (see *Licinia*).		Lucius Pomponius Molo. Quintus Pomponius Molo. Quintus Pomponius Musa.
PORCIA (see *Licinia*).		Marcus Porcius Læca. Publius Porcius Læca. Caius Porcius Cato. Marcus Porcius Cato I. (and II.)
POSTVMIA (see *Poblicia, Vibia*).		Lucius Postumius Albinus. Aulus Postumius Albinus I. (and II.) Caius Postumius A. (Atta?) Aulus Postumius Albinus Brutus.[1]

[1] Aulus Postumius Albinus adopted Decimus Brutus, son of Decimus Brutus, who was consul in 677 (B. C. 77), and who was the murderer of Julius Cæsar. It is worthy of notice that Brutus, instead of calling himself Brutus, *son* of Albinus, is styled on the coins Albinus, *son* of Brutus.

Families.	Families together.	Individuals.
POSTVMIA (see *Poblicia, Vibia*).		Aulus Postumius Albus Regillensis.*
		Aulus Postumius Albinus Brutus.
PROCILIA.		Lucius Procilius.
QVINCTIA, or QVINCTILIA.		Sextus Quinctius, or Quinctilius.
		Titus Quinctius Flamininus
		Tiberius Quinctius.
RENIA.		Caius Renius.
ROSCIA (see *Fabia*).		Lucius Roscius Fabatus.
RVBRIA.		Lucius Rubrius Dossenus.
RVSTIA (see *Fabia, Julia*).		Lucius Rustius.
RVTILIA.		Lucius Rutilius Flaccus.
SAFVIA (see *Julia*).		
SANQVINIA (see *Julia*).		
SATRIENA.		Publius Satrienus.
SAVFEIA.		Lucius Saufeius.
SCRIBONIA (see *Æmilia*).		Caius Scribonius.
		Lucius Scribonius Libo.
SEMPRONIA (see *Julia*).		Tiberius Sempronius Graccus.
		Lucius Sempronius Pitio.
SENTIA.		Lucius Sentius.
SEPVLLIA (see *Antonia, Julia*).		Publius Sepullius Macer.
SERGIA.		Marcus Sergius Silus.
SERVILIA (see *Calpurnia, Cassia*).		Caius Servilius I. (and II.)
		Marcus Servilius.
		Caius Servilius III.
		Publius Servilius Rullus.

Families.	Families together.	Individuals.
SERVILIA (see *Calpurnia, Cassia*).		Quintus Servilius Cæpio Brutus.[1]
	IVNIA. SERVILIA. SERVILIA.	Lucius Junius Brutus. ✳ Caius Servilius Ahala. ✳ Quintus Servilius Cæpio Brutus.
	SERVILIA-CORNELIA.	Quintus Servilius Cæpio Brutus. Publius Cornelius Lentulus Spinther.
	SERVILIA-FLAVIA.	Quintus Servilius Cæpio Brutus. Caius Flavius Hemicius. (?)
	SERVILIA-PEDANIA.	Quintus Servilius Cæpio Brutus. Titus Pedanius Costa.
	SERVILIA-PLÆTORIA.	Quintus Servilius Cæpio Brutus. Lucius Plætorius Cestianus.
	SERVILIA-SERVILIA.	Quintus Servilius Cæpio Brutus. Marcus Servilius II.
	SERVILIA-SESTIA.	Quintus Servilius Cæpio Brutus. Publius Servilius Casca Longus.
SESTIA (see *Servilia*).		Quintus Servilius Cæpio Brutus. Lucius Sestius.
SICINIA (see *Coponia*).		Quintus Sicinius.
SILIA.		Publius Silius Nerva.
SPVRIA, or SPVRILIA.		Aulus Spurius, or Spurilius.

[1] Brutus was adopted into the family *Servilia*, and took the surname of Cæpio, which properly belongs to Servilia; and as there are no coins with the name *Decimus Junius*, the coins all being struck after his adoption by the families *Postumia* and *Servilia*, it is more correct to put his money to those two families.

Families.	Families together.	Individuals.
STATIA.		Lucius Statius Murcus.
SVLPICIA (see *Julia*).		Caius Sulpicius. Publius Sulpicius Galba. Servius Sulpicius Galba.
		Servius Sulpicius Rufus. Lucius Servius Sulpicius Rufus.
TARQVITIA (see *Annia*).		
TERENTIA (see *Pompeia*).		Caius Terentius Varro. Caius Terentius Lucinus. Marcus Terentius Varro.
THORIA.		Lucius Thorius Balbus.
TITIA.		Quintus Titius.
TYTINIA.		Caius Titinius.
TITVRIA.		Lucius Titurius Sabinus.
TREBANIA.		Lucius Trebanius.
TVLLIA.		Marcus Tullius.
TVRILLIA (see *Antonia*).		
VRBINIA (see *Claudia*).		
VALERIA.		Caius Valerius Flaccus I. Lucius Valerius Flaccus. Caius Valerius Flaccus II. Marcus Valerius Messala. Lucius Valerius Asisculus.
VARGVNTEIA.		Marcus Varguinteius.
VENTIDIA (see *Antonia*).		
VERGILIA (see *Carvilia*).		
VETTIA.		Publius Vettius Sabinus.

Families.	Families together.	Individuals.
VETVRIA.		Tiberius Veturius.
VIBIA (see *Antonia*, *Julia*).		Caius Vibius Pansa I. (and II.) Caius Vibius Varus.
	VIBIA. POSTVMIA.	Caius Vibius Pansa II. Aulus Postumius Albinus Brutus.
VINICIA (see *Julia*).		Lucius Vinicius.
VIPSANIA (see *Julia*).		
VOCONIA (see *Julia*).		
VOLTEIA.		Marcus Volteius. Lucius Volteius Strabo.

UNCERTAIN.

ANTESTIA (?)	Dog.
CÆCILIA (?)	Head of an Elephant.
CÆDICIA (?)	Owl.
CVPIENNIA (?)	Cornu Copiæ.
DECIA (?)	Carnyx[1] and Shield.
HORATIA (?)	Human Head.
POBLICIA (?) or SEMPRONIA (?)	Apex and Hammer.
SAVFEIA (?)	Crescent above.
THORIA (?)	Bull running.

[1] This is M. Cohen's word ("Les Médailles Consulaires." p. 121). Κάρνξ is the Gallic trumpet, and only occurs in Diodorus Siculus, and is not mentioned in Dr. Smith's Dict. of Greek and Roman Antiquities.

§ 4. *Prefatory Remarks to the Imperial Series.*

THE IMPERIAL SERIES properly commences with Augustus, and of that emperor there are coins (both *aurei* and *denarii*) of only three types that can be classed to it. Most of his coins must be decidedly assigned to the "Family Series," and for the following reason—"that moneyers struck coins up to the time when he was made *Pater Patriæ* in 752 (B. C. 2), and from that time moneyers ceased striking." The following coins belong to the Family series:—

1. Those of "Cæsar Divi Filius," with moneyers.
2. Those of "Cæsar Divi Filius" alone—moneyers striking their own coins at the same time.
3. Those of "Augustus" with moneyers.
4. Those of "Augustus" alone—moneyers striking their own coins at the same time.

The types of these four classes are unmistakeably those of the Family coins. When Augustus was named *Pater Patriæ* the moneyers ceased coining, and his own coins, issued thenceforward, bear a great resemblance, both in style and type, to those of Tiberius. The obverse legend is CAESAR . AV-

GVSTVS . DIVI . F . PATER . PATRIAE, the three reverse legends are—

1. TI. CAESAR. AVG. F. TR. POT. XV.[1] *N.* Æ.
2. C . L . CAESARES . AVGVSTI . F . COS . DESIG. PRINC . IVVENT.[2] *N.* Æ.
3. PONTIF . MAXIM. *N.* Æ.

This division, looked at *historically*, may not be the most adviseable, but, *numismatically*, it offers great advantages. If the two different styles are kept together, as has been the custom heretofore,

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[1] This is the xvth tribunitian power of *Tiberius* (776, A.D. 13). The reign of Tiberius commences with the sixteenth.

[2] In Cohen, vol. I. p. 52, there is the following coin quoted from Pellerin :—

CAESAR . DIVI . F . PAT . PA.
℞. CL . CAESARES . PRINC . IVVENT.—Æ.

At the first reading the two words PAT . PA . seem rather doubtful; but there is a stronger reason why this coin cannot be *above suspicion*, and that is, the absence of the word *Augustus* which always accompanies the legend, after Augustus was made "Pater Patriæ." M. Cohen, when last in England, pointed out to me that the aureus (No. 241, p. 67, in his first volume) was false. The legends are as follow :—

CAESAR . DIVI . F . PAT . PA.
℞. VOTA . PUBLICA.

This coin is open to the same objection as the former in that the word *Augustus* is omitted.

the similarity of style between the coins of Augustus and Tiberius is not so easily seen. In museums, where there are cabinets of both Family and Imperial coins, a cross reference from the Imperial series to the Family *Julia*, and from that to the Imperial series, is all that is required.

There are two exceptions (if I may use the word) to the rule; there are gold quinarii with the obverse legend AVGVSTVS . DIVI . F ., and the reverses bearing the dates TR . POT . XXVIIII ., TR . POT . XXX . (759 and 760, A. D. 6 and 7). These, first, from their dates, secondly, from their fabric, belong to the Imperial series. The omission of Pater Patriæ can be accounted for, from the *smallness* of the coins.

IMPERIAL SERIES.

CHRONOLOGICAL LIST OF ROMAN EMPERORS, EMPRESSES, AND OF THEIR COINS, WITH THE DEGREES OF RARITY.

AIVS . OCTAVIVS . CÆPIAS . AVGVSTVS, Born, 691 (B. C. 63). Made Augustus, 72[illegible] (B. C. 27). Named *Pater Patriæ*, 752 (B. C. 2). Died, 767 (A. D. 14).

N, medallion (found at Herculaneum) unique (?)

R 8. *N*, R 2 to R 3; Quin. R 3; restored by Trajan, R 4. *Æ*, C; restored by Nerva (unique?), R 8; restored by Trajan, R 4; *Bil.* struck by Gallienus (?), C to R 2. *Æ*, medallions (struck after his death). *Æ* I. II. III. (struck probably out of Rome), C to R 1.—struck after his death), C.

1. AVGVSTVS and LIVIA.
   Æ, Greek and colonial coins.
2. AVGVSTVS and TIBERIVS.
   N, R 2.
3. AVGVSTVS with CAIVS CÆSAR (dead.)
   Æ, Greek and colonial coins.
4. AVGVSTVS with LVCIVS CÆSAR (dead).
   Æ, colonial.
5. AVGVSTVS with CAIVS and LVCIVS CÆSARES (dead).
   N, on reverse of AVGVSTVS, R 2.
   Æ. R 1.
6. AVGVSTVS, with CAIVS, and LVCIVS CÆSARES (dead), and LIVIA.
   Æ, Greek coins.
7. AVGVSTVS, with CAIVS, and LVCIVS CÆSARES (dead), LIVIA, and AGRIPPA.
   Æ, Greek coins.

There are some coins without head or name, which, from their type and fabric, evidently belong to Augustus: *N*, R 3; *Æ*, C to R 2.

SCRIBONIA, wife of Augustus.

No coins.

LIVIA, surnamed Julia, wife of Augustus. Born, 697 (B. C. 57). Died, 782 (A. D. 29).

Æ I. struck, whilst alive, by Tiberius, R 2.

Æ II. as "Justitia," "Pietas," or "Salus," R 1; as "Justitia" and "Pietas," restored by Titus, R 2.

IVLIA, daughter of Augustus and Scribonia. (See *Julia*, wife of *Agrippa.*)

MARCVS . VIPSANIVS . AGRIPPA. Born, 691 (B. C. 63). Died, 742 (B. C. 12).

Æ II. restored by Titus and by Domitian, R 2.

1. AGRIPPA and IVLIA.

Æ, Greek coins.

IVLIA, wife of Agrippa. Born, 715 (B. C. 39). Married, first to Marcellus, then to Agrippa, and lastly to Tiberius, who, on ascending the throne, ordered her to be starved to death, 767 (A. D. 14).

Æ, colonial coins.

1. IVLIA and LIVIA.

Æ, Greek coins.

IVLIA . AGRIPPINA I, daughter of Agrippa and Julia. (See *Agrippina I*, wife of *Germanicus.*)

LVCIVS. CÆSAR, grandson of Augustus. Born, 737 (B. C. 17). Died, 755 (A. D. 2).

Æ, Greek and colonial coins. (See *Augustus.*)

CAIVS and LVCIVS CÆSARES.

Æ, with heads alone (struck at Pergamos), R 2.

There are brass coins of other Greek cities and colonies *without* heads. (See *Augustus.*)

AGRIPPA. CÆSAR (Postumus), son of Agrippa and Julia. Born, 742 (B. C. 12). Killed, 767 (A. D. 14).

Æ III. (struck at Corinth), R 2.

TIBERIVS, son of Tiberius Claudius Nero and Livia. Born, 712 (B. C. 42). Adopted by Augustus, 757 (A. D. 4). Killed by Caligula, 790 (A. D. 37).

N, R 1 to R 2; Quin. R 2; restored by Trajan, R 3. *R*, C to R 1. Æ I. without head, C; with head, R 2. Æ II. C; restored by Titus and by Domitian, C. Æ III. C.

1. TIBERIVS with AVGVSTVS (dead).

   N, R 2. *R*, R 1. Æ II. struck in Spain, R 1.

2. TIBERIVS with AVGVSTVS and OCTAVIA (dead).

   R, medallion struck in Crete (?), R 4.

3. TIBERIVS and LIVIA.

(The name of Tiberius is on the reverse of the coins of *Livia*, wife of *Augustus*, which see.)

4. TIBERIVS and DRVSVS.

Æ, not struck in Rome, R 5.

5. TIBERIVS and GERMANICVS.

Æ, Greek and colonial coins.

6. TIBERIVS, IVLIA, and DRVSVS.

Æ, Greek and colonial coins.

7. TIBERIVS, DRVSVS, and GERMANICVS.

Æ, Greek and colonial coins.

DRVSVS, son of Tiberius and Vipsania. Born, —— Poisoned by his wife Livilla, 776 (A. D. 23).

Æ II. without head, C; restored by Titus and by Domitian, C.

NERO CLAVDIVS. DRVSVS I, brother of Tiberius. (See *Nero Drusus*, father of *Claudius*.)

GERMANICVS, son of Nero Drusus and Antonia, and adopted son of Tiberius. Born, 739 (B. C. 15). Poisoned by Piso and his wife, 772 (A. D. 19).

Æ, struck in Asia, R 4. Æ II. struck under Caligula and Claudius, R 1; restored by Titus and by Domitian, R 2.

1. GERMANICVS with AVGVSTVS (dead).

Æ, R 3, struck under Tiberius.

2. GERMANICVS and DRVSVS.
Greek and colonial coins (see *Tiberius, Caligula,* and *Claudius*).

IVLIA . AGRIPPINA I. wife of Germanicus. Born, 739 (B. C. 15). Died of hunger, 786 (A. D. 33).

Æ I. R 2, struck under Claudius; restored by Titus, R 3.

NERO and DRVSVS, sons of Germanicus. Nero born, ——. Starved to death by Tiberius, 784 (A. D. 31). Drusus born, 761 (A. D. 8). Starved to death soon after his brother. (See *Caligula.*)

CAIVS (CALIGVLA),[1] son of Germanicus and Agrippina I. Born, 765 (A. D. 12.) Succeeded Tiberius, whom he had killed, 790 (A. D. 37). Killed, 794 (A. D. 41).

N, R 3 to R 4; Quin. R 3. Æ, R 1 to R 2. Æ I. II. III. C to R 2.

1. CALIGVLA and CÆSONIA.
Æ, Greek coins.
2. CALIGVLA with AVGVSTVS (dead).
N, R 2. Æ, R 1.

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[1] Caius received the nickname of *Caligula* from having been educated among the *Caligati*, or common soldiers who wore the *Caliga*, a sort of strong shoe. (Tac. Ann. I. 41; Suet. in Cal. 9.)

3. CALIGVLA with TIBERIVS (dead).
   Æ, Greek coins.
4. CALIGVLA with ANTONIA (dead).
   Æ, Greek coins.
5. CALIGVLA with GERMANICVS (dead), and AGRIPPINA I. (dead).
   Æ, Greek coins.
6. CALIGVLA, IVLIA, and AGRIPPINA II, Claudii.
   Æ, Greek coins.
7. CALIGVLA with GERMANICVS (dead).
   Æ, R 2. *Æ*, R 1. *Æ* II. without head of Caligula, R 1.
8. CALIGVLA with AGRIPPINA I, Germanici.
   Æ, R 2. *Æ*, R 1.
9. CALIGVLA with NERO and DRVSVS, sons of Germanicus (dead).
   Æ II. without head of Caligula, R 1.
10. CALIGVLA with DRVSILLA (dead).
    Æ, Greek coins.
11. CALIGVLA, AGRIPPINA II, DRVSILLA, and IVLIA.
    Æ I. without heads of his sisters, R 2.

CLAUDIA,
ORESTILLA,
PAVLINA,
} First three wives of Caligula. No coins.

MILONIA. CÆSONIA, fourth wife of Caligula. (See *Caligula.*)

IVLIA. AGRIPPINA II, sister of Caligula. Born, 769 (A. D. 16). She was, successively, the mistress of her brother, the wife of Domitius Ahenobarbus, the wife of Crispus Passienus, and the wife of Claudius. Killed by Nero, 812 (A. D. 59).

Æ I. (if existing), R 8.

IVLIA. DRVSILLA, sister of Caligula. Born, 770 (A. D. 17). Died, 791 (A. D. 38).

Coins with her head *alone* only found in Æ, Greek.

IVLIA. LIVILLA, sister of Caligula. Born, 771 (A. D. 18). Killed by Claudius.

Æ, Greek coins.

IVLIA (living), DRVSILLA (dead), and AGRIPPINA II. Claudii (living), the three sisters of Caligula, with AGRIPPINA I, Germanici (dead).

Æ II. struck under Caligula at Apamea in Bithynia, R 6.

TIBERIVS. CLAVDIVS. DRVSVS, son of Nero Drusus, and Antonia. Born, 744 (B. C. 10). Poisoned by his wife Agrippina (?), 807 (A. D. 54).

N, R 2; Quin. R 3; restored by Trajan, R 4. *Æ*, medallions, R 4; medallions struck in Asia, R 1 to R 2. *Æ*, C to R 2. Æ I. II. III. C; restored by Titus and by Domitian, C.

1. CLAVDIVS with AVGVSTVS (dead).
   Æ, Greek coins.
2. CLAVDIVS with CALIGVLA (dead).
   Æ (?). *Æ*, Greek coins.
3. CLAVDIVS with DRVSVS I, and ANTONIA (dead).
   Æ, Greek coins.
4. CLAVDIVS, AGRIPPINA II, and BRITANNICVS.
   Æ, Greek coins.
5. CLAVDIVS, MESSALINA, and BRITANNICVS.
   Æ, Greek coins.
6. CLAVDIVS, ANTONIA (daughter of Claudius), OCTAVIA (daughter of Claudius) and BRITANNICVS.
   Potin, Greek coins.
7. CLAVDIVS, AGRIPPINA, and NERO.
   Æ, Greek coins.
8. CLAVDIVS, NERO, and BRITANNICVS.
   Æ, Greek coins.
9. CLAVDIVS and AGRIPPINA II.
   N, R 2. *Æ*, medallions struck in Asia, R 3. *Æ*, R 1.

10. CLAVDIVS and MESSALINA.
Æ, *Æ* without head, on coins of some Greek cities. *Æ* with head struck at Corinth, R 2.
11. CLAVDIVS and NERO.
Æ, R 2. *Æ*, R 1.
12. CLAVDIVS and BRITANNICVS.
Æ, *Æ*, Greek coins.
13. CLAVDIVS with ANTONIA (dead).
Potin, Greek coins.
14. CLAVDIVS with GERMANICVS (dead).
Æ, without head of Claudius, R 1.

VALERIA. MESSALINA, wife of Claudius. Born, ——. Killed, 801 (A. D. 48).
Æ, Greek coins.

IVLIA. AGRIPPINA II, wife of Claudius.
(See *Agrippina*, sister of *Caligula*.)

ANTONIA, daughter of Claudius.
(See *Claudius*.)

BRITANNICUS, son of Claudius and Messalina. Born, 795 (A. D. 42). Poisoned by Nero, 808 (A. D. 55).
Æ I. (unique), R 8.
(See *Nero* and *Claudius*.)

OCTAVIA, daughter of Claudius.
(See *Octavia*, wife of *Nero*.)

NERO. CLAVDIVS. DRVSVS I, father of Claudius. Born, 706 (B. C. 38). Died, 745 (B. C. 9).

N, R 3. *Æ*, R 2. Æ I. C; restored by Titus, R 6.

ANTONIA, mother of Claudius, and wife of Nero Drusus I. Born, 715 or 716 (B. C. 39 or 38). Poisoned by Caligula (?), 791 (A. D. 39).

N, R 3. *Æ*, R 2. Æ II. C.

Nota.—The coins of both Nero Drusus I. and Antonia are struck under Claudius.

LVCIVS. DOMITIVS. NERO. Born, 790 (A. D. 37). Adopted and made "Cæsar" by Claudius, 803 (A. D. 50). Killed himself, 821 (A. D. 68).

N, R 2 to R 4; Quin. R 3. *Æ*, medallion, R 2. *Æ*, R 1. Æ I. II. III. C to R 1.

1. NERO and AGRIPPINA II, Claudii.
   N, R 4. *Æ*, medallions struck in Asia, R 3. *Æ*, R 2.
2. NERO and TIBERIVS (dead).
   Potin, Greek coins.
3. NERO with CLAVDIVS (dead).
   N, R 3. *Æ*, medallions struck in Asia, R 2. *Æ*, R 2. Potin, medallion, R 1.

4. NERO and OCTAVIA.
   Æ, colonial coins.
5. NERO and POPPÆA.
   Æ, Æ, Potin, Greek coins.
6. NERO and BRITANNICVS.
   Æ, Greek coins.

OCTAVIA, wife of Nero. Born, 795 or 796 (A. D. 42 or 43.) Killed herself by order of her husband, 815 (A. D. 62).
Æ, Greek and colonial coins.

POPPÆA. SABINA, second wife of Nero. Born, ——. Killed by Nero, 818 (A. D. 65).
Æ, Greek and colonial coins.

STATILIA. MESSALINA, third wife of Nero. Born, ——. Died, ——.
Æ, struck at Thyatira (unique?), R 8.

CLAVDIA, daughter of Nero and Poppæa. Born, 816 (A. D. 63). Died the same year (?)
Æ, not struck in Rome (without head).

CLODIVS. MACER, proprætor in Africa under Nero. Born, ——. Killed, 821 (A. D. 68).
Æ, without head, R 5 to 6, with head R 8.

(All his coins were struck in Zeugitana.)

SERVIVS. SVLPICIVS. GALBA. Born, 751 (B. C. 3). Made himself Cæsar, 821 (A. D. 68). Killed, 822 (A. D. 69).

N, R 2 to R 3; restored by Trajan, R 3. *Æ*, without head, R 1 to R 2, with head, C to R 2; Quin. R 2. Æ I. C to R 3; restored by Titus, R 2. Æ II. C to R 1; restored by Titus, R 1.

(Many of his coins were struck in Spain before he became Emperor. There are also some struck without head or name, which, from their type and fabric, seem to belong to Galba; *N*, R 5. *Æ*, R 3 to R 4. The *oak wreath*, instead of the *laurel wreath*, occurs frequently on the coins of Galba. Mr. Poole was the first to notice this peculiarity.)

MARCVS . SALVIVS . OTHO. Born, 785 (A. D. 32). Succeeded Galba, 821 (A. D. 68). Killed himself, 822 (A. D. 69).

N, R 3 to R 4. *Æ*, R 1 to R 2. Æ, struck at Antioch, R 2 to R 4.

(There are no *Roman brass* coins of this emperor.[1])

AVLVS . VITELLIVS. Born, 768 (A. D. 15). Came to the throne, 822 (A. D. 69). Killed the same year.

N, R 2 to R 4. *Æ*, C to R 1; Quin. R 3. Æ I. R 2 to R 4. Æ II. R 1 to R 2.

1. VITELLIVS and children.

N, R 3. *Æ*, R 2.

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[1] There are brass coins, *struck at Antioch*, with the legend IMP . M . OTHO . CAE . AVG . R. S . C. within laurel wreath; R 2 to R 4.

2. VITELLIVS and LVCIVS VITELLIVS his father.

N, R 8; without head of Lucius Vitellius, R 3. *Æ*, R 4; without head of L. V. R 2. *Æ* I. without head of L. V. R 3.

(There are also some coins without head or name, which, from their type and fabric, may be ascribed to Vitellius; *Æ*, R 2.)

FLAVIVS . VESPASIANVS. Born, 762 (A. D. 9). Proclaimed Emperor by the army of the East, 822 (A. D. 69). Died, 832 (A. D. 79).

N, C to R 3; Quin. R 3; restored by Trajan, R 4 to R 7. *Æ*, C to R 1; Quin. R 1; *Bil.* struck by Gallienus (?), C. *Æ* I. II. C to R 2. *Æ* III. C.

1. VESPASIANVS and TITVS.

N, R 5.

2. VESPASIANVS, TITVS, and DOMITIANVS.

N, R 3. *Æ*, R 2. *Æ* II. R 2.

3. VESPASIANVS and DOMITIANVS.

Æ II. R 3.

FLAVIA . DOMITILLA, wife of Vespasian. Born, ——. Died, ——.

Æ, medallion (if existing), R 8. *Æ*, R 4.

DOMITILLA, daughter of Vespasian. Born, ——. Died, ——.

Æ I. R 1 to R 3. (Struck by Vespasian to her memory.)

VESPASIA . POLLA, mother of Vespasian.

No coins.

TITVS, son of Vespasian and Domitilla. Born, 794 (A. D. 41). Cæsar, 829 (A. D. 69). Joint Emperor with his father, 824 (A. D. 71). Sole Emperor, 832 (A. D. 79). Died, 804 (A. D. 81).

N, C to R 2; restored by Trajan, R 3. *R*, medallions, R 2; *R*, C to R 2; Quin. R 1; *Bil.* struck by Gallienus (?), C. Æ I. II. III. C to R 2.

1. TITVS and DOMITIANVS.

Æ, Greek and colonial coins.

IVLIA, daughter of Titus and Furnilla, his second wife. Born, ——. Died in the reign of Domitian.

N, R 8. *R*, medallion, R 2. *R*, R 1 to R 2. Æ I. without head, struck by Domitian, R 1. Æ II. C to R 1.

1. IVLIA and TITVS.

N, R 8. *R*, R 4.

DOMITIANVS, son of Vespasian and Domitilla. Born, 804 (A. D. 51). Cæsar, 822 (A. D. 69). Emperor, 834 (A. D. 81). Killed, 849 (A. D. 96).

N, medallion (if existing), R 8. *N*, C to

R 2; Quin. R 3. Æ, medallions struck in Asia, R 1 to R 2. Æ, medallion, R 8. Æ, C to R 1; Quin. C to R 1. Æ I. II. C to R 2. Æ III. C.

1. DOMITIANVS and DOMITIA.

N, R 5. Æ, medallion, R 3. Æ, R 3.

DOMITIA. LONGINA, wife of Domitian. Born, ——. Died, 893 (A. D. 150).

N, R 5 to R 6. Æ, medallions struck in Asia, R 2. Æ, R 2 to R 3. Æ I. R 7. Æ II. R 3. Æ III. C to R 1.

VESPASIANVS, Junior. Born, ——. Killed, 848 (A. D. 95)?

Greek coins.

MARCVS. COCCEIVS. NERVA. Born, 785 (A. D. 32). Ascended the throne, 849 (A. D. 96). Died, 851 (A. D. 98).

N, R 2; Quin. R 3; restored by Trajan, R 3. Æ, medallions struck in Asia, R 1 to R 2. Æ, C to R 1; Quin. R 1; *Bil.* struck by Gallienus (?), C. Æ I. C to R 2. Æ II. C. Æ III. without head, C.

MARCVS. VLPIVS. TRAIANVS. Born, 806 (A. D. 53). Cæsar, 844 (A. D. 91). Emperor, 851 (A. D. 98). Died, 870 (A. D. 117).

N, C to R 5; Quin. R 1 to R 2. *Æ*, medallion (unique), R 8. Medallion struck in Asia, R 1 to R 2. *Æ*, C to R 2; Quin. C to R 1; restored by Hadrian, R 4; *Bil.* struck by Gallienus (?), C to R 2. *Æ*, medallions, R 2 to R 6. *Æ* I. C to R 3. *Æ* II. III. C to R 3.

1. TRAIANVS, PLOTINA, and MARCIANA.
   Æ, Greek and colonial coins.
2. TRAIANVS with NERVA (dead), and PLOTINA (dead).
   N (if existing), R 8.
3. TRAIANVS with TRAIANVS pater (dead).
   N, R 4.
4. TRAIANVS with TRAIANVS pater (dead), and NERVA (dead).
   N, R 4.

POMPEIA . PLOTINA, wife of Trajan. B[illegible]
——. Died, 882 (A.D. 129).

N, R 5 to R 6; Quin. (if existing), R 8. *Æ*, R 1 to R 3; Quin. (if existing), R 8. *Æ* I. R 4.

1. PLOTINA with TRAIANVS (dead).
   N, struck under Hadrian, R 4.
2. PLOTINA and MATIDIA.
   N, R 4.

MARCIANA, sister of Trajan. Born, ——. Died, 867 (A. D. 114).

N, R 5 to R 6; Quin. R 5. *Æ*, R 1 to R 2. *Æ* I. R 5.

MATIDIA, daughter of Marciana.

N, R 3. *Æ*, R 1 to R 2. *Æ* I. R 4.

TRAIANVS, father of Trajan.

None with his head *alone*. (See *Trajan*).

PVBLIVS. ÆLIVS. HADRIANVS. Born, 829 (A. D. 76). Succeeded Trajan, 870 (A. D. 117). Died, 891 (A. D. 138).

N, R 1 to R 5; Quin. R 2 to R 3. *Æ*, medallion, R 8; medallions struck in Asia, R 1 to R 2; *Æ*, C to R 1; Quin. C to R 1; *Bil.* struck by Gallienus (?), R 2; Æ, medallions, R 4 to R 5. *Æ* I. C to R 4. *Æ* II. C to R 2. *Æ* III. C to R 1.

1. HADRIANVS with TRAIANVS (dead).
   N, R 5.
2. HADRIANVS with PLOTINA (dead).
   N, R 7; *Æ*, Quin. R 4.
3. HADRIANVS with TRAIANVS (dead), and PLOTINA (dead).
   N, R 8.
4. HADRIANVS and SABINA.
   Æ II. R 1.
5. HADRIANVS and ÆLIVS.
   Æ II. R 2.

6. HADRIANVS and ANTINOVS.

Greek coins.

SABINA, wife of Hadrian. Born, ——. Killed herself, ——.

N, R 1 to R 3; Quin. R 4. *Æ*, medallion struck in Asia, R 3. *Æ*, C to R 1. *Æ*, medallion, R 8. *Æ* I. II. C to R 2.

PAVLINA, sister of Sabina.

No coins.

LVCIVS . AVRELIVS . VERVS . ÆLIVS. Born, ——. Adopted by Hadrian, 888 or 889 (A. D. 135 or 136). Died, 891 (A. D. 138).

N, R 3; Quin. R 5. *Æ*, C to R 1. *Æ*, medallion, R 8. *Æ* I. C to R 3. *Æ* II. C to R 1.

ANTINOVS. Born, ——. Drowned himself.

Greek coins (see *Hadrianus*).

TITVS . AVRELIVS . FVLVVS . BOIONIVS . ARRIVS . ANTONINVS . PIVS. Born, 839 (A. D. 86). Made Cæsar, and became Emperor, 891 (A. D. 138). Died, 914 (A. D. 161).

N, C to R 3; Quin. R 1 to R 3. *Æ*, medallion, R 2. *Æ*, C to R 1; Quin. R 2; *Bil.* struck by Gallienus (?), C. *Æ*, medallions, R 2 to R 7. *Æ* I. C to R 3. *Æ* II. C to R 2. *Æ* III. C to R 1.

1. ANTONINVS with HADRIANVS (dead).
   Æ II. R 2.
2. ANTONINVS with FAVSTINA I. (dead).
   Æ, R 4. Æ I. II. R 2.
3. ANTONINVS, FAVSTINA I. and MARCVS AVRELIVS.
   Æ, Greek coins.
4. ANTONINVS and MARCVS AVRELIVS.
   Æ, R 3. Æ, C to R 1. Æ, medallion, R 3. Æ I. II. C to R 1.
5. ANTONINVS and FAVSTINA II.
   Æ I. R 4. Æ II. (if existing), R 8.
6. ANTONINVS, ANNIVS VERVS, and FAVSTINA II.
   Colonial coins.
7. ANTONINVS, MARCVS AVRELIVS, and FAVSTINA II.
   Greek and colonial coins.

ANNIA . GALERIA . FAVSTINA I, wife of Antoninus. Born, ——. Died, 894 (A. D. 141).
Æ, C to R 4; with *Puellæ Faustinianæ*, R 8; Quin. R 2. Æ, C to R 1. Æ, medallions, R 3 to R 4. Æ I. II. C to R 1.
(There are only a few struck during her lifetime.)

GALERIVS . ANTONINVS, son of Antoninus and Faustina I.

Æ, Greek coins, accompanied with Faustina, his mother.

ANNIA. FAVSTINA II, daughter of Antoninus and Faustina.

(See *Annia Faustina II.* wife of *Aurelius.*)

MARCVS. AVRELIVS. ANTONINVS, adopted son of Antoninus Pius. Born, 874 (A. D. 121): Cæsar, 892 (A. D. 139). Emperor, 914 (A. D. 161). Died, 933 (A. D. 180).

N, C to R 4; Quin. R 1 to R 3. Æ, C to R 1; Quin. R 1. Æ, medallions, R 2 to R 8. Æ I. C to R 4. Æ II. C to R 1. Æ III. C.

1. M. AVRELIVS and FAVSTINA II.
   Æ, medallion, R 6. Æ II. R 3.
2. M. AVRELIVS, FAVSTINA II. and LVCIVS VERVS.
   Æ, Greek coins.
3. M. AVRELIVS, FAVSTINA II. and COMMODVS.
   Æ II. R 4.
4. M. AVRELIVS and L. VERVS.
   Æ, medallion, R 4. Æ I. (if existing), R 8. Æ II. R 3.
5. M. AVRELIVS, L. VERVS, A. VERVS, and COMMODVS.
   Æ, Greek coins.
6. M. AVRELIVS, A. VERVS, and COMMODVS.

Æ, Greek coins.

7. M. Avrelivs and Commodvs.
Æ, R 5. Æ, medallion, R 7.

Annia . FAVSTINA II. wife of M. Aurelius. Born, ——. Died, 928 (A. D. 175).

Æ, R 1 to R 4; Quin. R 3. Æ, C to R 1. Æ, medallions, R 3 to R 5. Æ I. II. C to R 1.

1. Favstina II. with Favstina I. (dead).
Æ I. R 4.

2. Favstina II. and Lvcilla.
Æ, Greek coins.

ANNIVS . VERVS, son of M. Aurelius and Faustina II. Born, 916 (A. D. 163). Died, 923 (A. D. 170).

Æ, Greek coins.

1. Annivs Vervs and Commodvs.
Æ, medallion, R 6. Æ I. R 8.

Annia . LVCILLA, daughter of M. Aurelius and Faustina II.

(See *Lucilla*, wife of *L. Verus*.)

Lvcivs . VERVS, son of Ælius Verus. Born, 883 (A. D. 130). Emperor conjointly with M. Aurelius, his brother by adoption, 914 (A. D. 160). Died, 922 (A. D. 169).

N, C to R 2; Quin. R 3. *Æ*, medallions, R 4. *Æ*, C; Quin. R 1. *Æ*, medallions, R 2 to R 6. *Æ* I. C to R 3. *Æ* II. C to R 1.

ANNIA . LVCILLA, wife of L. Verus. Born, 900 (A. D. 147). Killed by Commodus, 936 (A. D. 183).

N, R 2; Quin. R 4. *Æ*, C to R 1. *Æ*, medallions, R 3 to R 5. *Æ* I. II. C to R 1. *Æ* III. R 1.

MARCVS . LVCIVS . ÆLIVS . AVRELIVS . COMMODVS . ANTONINVS, son of M. Aurelius and Faustina II. (?) Born, 914 (A. D. 161). Succeeded M. Aurelius, 933 (A. D. 180). Killed, 945 (A. D. 192).

N, medallions (if existing), R 8. *N*, R 3 to R 6; Quin. R 4. *Æ*, C to R 1; Quin. R 1; *Bil.* struck by Gallienus (?), C. *Æ*, medallions, R 2 to R 7. *Æ* I. II. C to R 2. *Æ* III. R 1.

1. COMMODVS and FAVSTINA II.
   Æ I. (if existing), R 8.
2. COMMODVS and MARCIA (?)
   Æ, medallions, R 7.
3. COMMODVS and CRISPINA.
   Æ, medallions, R 5 to R 6.

BRVTIA . CRISPINA, wife of Commodus. Born,

——. Killed by Commodus, 936 (A. D. 183). (?)

N, R 4 to R 6; Quin. R 8. *Æ*, C to R 1. Æ, medallions, R 6. Æ I. C to R 1. Æ II. C.

PVBLIVS . HELVIVS . PERTINAX. Born, ——. Ascended the throne, 946 (A. D. 193). Killed the same year.

N, R 4 to R 5. *Æ*, R 1 to R 3. Æ I. R 3 to R 4. Æ II. R 1 to R 2.

FLAVIA . TITIANA, wife of Pertinax.

Æ II. of Alexandria, in Egypt.

DIDIVS . SEVERVS . IVLIANVS. Born, 886 (A. D. 133). Killed, 946 (A. D. 193).

N, R 7. *Æ*, R 2. Æ I. C to R 3. Æ II. R 1.

1. DIDIVS IVLIANVS, and MANLIA SCANTILLA.

Æ, colonial coins.

MANLIA . SCANTILLA, wife of Did. Julianus. Born, ——. Died, ——.

N, R 8. *Æ*, R 4. Æ I. R 1. Æ II. R 3.

DIDIA . CLARA, daughter of Did. Julianus and Scantilla. Born, ——. Died, ——.

N, R 8. *Æ*, R 4. *Æ* I. R 1. *Æ* II. R 5.

PESCENNIVS . NIGER. Born, ——. Killed, 947 (A. D. 194).

N (if existing), R 8. *Æ*, R 3 to R 6.

FVLVIA . PLAVTIANA, wife of Pescennius Niger. (?)

Æ, struck at Thyatira, R 4.

DECIMVS . CLODIVS . SEPTIMIVS . ALBINVS. Born, ——. Emperor in Britain, 949 (A. D. 196). Killed, 950 (A. D. 197).

N, R 8; Quin. R 8. *Æ*, C to R 1. *Æ*, medallions, R 6 to R 7. *Æ* I. R 1. *Æ* II. C.

LVCIVS . SEPTIMIVS . SEVERVS. Born, 899 (A. D. 146). Emperor, 946 (A. D. 193). Died at York, 964 (A. D. 211).

N, R 2 to R 4; Quin. R 3. *Æ*, medallions, R 2. *Æ*, C to R 1; Quin. C; *Bil.* struck by Gallienus (?), C. *Æ*, medallions, R 4 to R 6. *Æ* I. II. C to R 3. *Æ* III. C to R 2.

1. SEVERVS, DOMNA, CARACALLA, and GETA.

   N, R 3 to R 6. *Æ*, R 3.

2. SEVERVS and DOMNA.

   N, R 6. *Æ*, R 2. *Æ* I. R 2.

3. SEVERVS and CARACALLA.
   N, R 6. *Æ*, R 2.
4. SEVERVS and GETA.
   N, R 4. *Æ*, R 2.
5. SEVERVS, CARACALLA, and GETA.
   N, R 4; Quin. R 5. *Æ*, R 2.
6. SEVERVS, CARACALLA, and PLAVTILLA.
   Æ, R 8.

IVLIA . DOMNA, wife of Sept. Severus. Born, ——. Starved herself to death, 970 (A. D. 217).

N, medallion (if existing), R 8. *N*, R 3 to R 4; Quin. R 4. *Æ*, medallions, R 5 to R 8. *Æ*, C to R 1; Quin. R 1. Æ, medallions, R 5. Æ I. C to R 2. Æ II. C. Æ III. (?)

1. DOMNA, SEVERVS, and CARACALLA.
   N (if existing), R 8. *Æ*, R 2.
2. DOMNA, CARACALLA, and GETA.
   N, R 4. *Æ*, R 2.
3. DOMNA and CARACALLA.
   Æ, R 2.
4. DOMNA and GETA.
   Æ, R 2.

IVLIA . MÆSA, sister of Julia Domna. (See *Mæsa*, grandmother of *Elagabalus*.)

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BASSIANVS [*Marcus Aurelius Antoninus*]. (CARACALLA),[1] son of Sept. Severus and Domna. Born, 941 (A. D. 188). Succeeded his father, 964 (A. D. 211). Killed, 970 (A. D. 217).

N, medallion, R 6. *N*, R 2 to R 5; Quin. R 5. Æ, medallions, R 2. Æ, C to R 2; Quin. R 1. Æ, medallions, R 4 to R 5. Æ I. II. C to R 2.

1. CARACALLA and SEVERVS.
   N (if existing), R 8. Æ, R 2.
2. CARACALLA, SEVERVS, and DOMNA.
   N, R 4. Æ, R 2.
3. CARACALLA and PLAVTILLA.
   N, R 8. Æ, R 3. Æ I. (if existing), R 7.
4. CARACALLA and GETA.
   N, R 4. Æ, R 2.

FVLVIA . PLAVTILLA, wife of Caracalla. Born, ——. Killed, 965 (A. D. 212).

N, R 6. Æ, C; Quin. R 2. Æ I. R 7. Æ II. C to R 1.

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[1] *Caracalla* or *Caracallus* was a nickname derived from a long tunic or coat with a hood worn by the Gauls, which he adopted, with some slight alterations, as his dress after he became Emperor, and introduced into the army. It soon became a common dress among the Romans, and was called *Caracalla Antoniniana*, to distinguish it from other *Caracallæ*. (Spartian. Sev. 21, Car. 9.)

LVCIVS . PVBLIVS . GETA, son of Sept. Severus and Domna. Born, 942 (A. D. 189). Succeeded his father, 964 (A. D. 211). Killed by his brother, 965 (A. D. 212).

N, R 3 to R 4. Æ, C to R 2; Quin. R 1. Æ, medallions, R 5 to R 6. Æ I. C to R 3. Æ II. C to R 1.

1. GETA, SEVERVS, and CARACALLA.
   N (if existing), R 8. Æ, R 3.
2. GETA and CARACALLA.
   N, R 6.

CAIVS . MARCVS . OPELIVS . SEVERVS . MACRINVS. Born, 917 (A. D. 164). Proclaimed Emperor, 970 (A. D. 217). Killed the same year.

N, R 5 to R 6; Quin. R 8. Æ, C to R 2. Æ, medallions (if existing), R 8. Æ I. R 1 to R 3. Æ II. C to R 1.

1. MACRINVS and DIADVMENIANVS.
   Æ, Greek coins.

NONIA . CELSA, wife of Macrinus.
No coins.

MARCVS . OPELIVS . DIADVMENIANVS, son of Macrinus and Nonia Celsa. Born, 961 (A. D. 208). Cæsar, 970 (A. D. 217). Killed the same year as his father.

N, R 8; Quin. R 8. *Æ*, R 1 to R 2; Quin. R 2. *Æ* I. R 1 to R 2. *Æ* II. R 1.

VARIVS . AVITVS . BASSIANVS [*Marcus Aurelius Antoninus*] . (ELAGABALVS).[1] Born, 958 (A. D. 205). Proclaimed Emperor, 971 (A. D. 218). Killed, 975 (A. D. 222).

N, R 2 to R 3. *Æ*, C to R 2; Quin. R 1. *Æ*, medallions, R 4 to R 6. *Æ* I. II. R 1 to R 2.

1. ELAGABALVS and IVLIA PAVLA.
   Æ, Greek coins.
2. ELAGABALVS and AQVILLIA SEVERA.
   N (if existing), R 8. *Æ*, medallion, R 7.
3. ELAGABALVS and ANNIA FAVSTINA.
   N (if existing), R 8.
4. ELAGABALVS and SŒMIAS.
   Æ, R 8.
5. ELAGABALVS and MÆSA.
   Æ, R 8.

IVLIA . CORNELIA . PAVLA, first wife of Elagabalus. Born, ——. Died, ——.

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[1] This name was derived from his having been priest to the Syro-Phœnician Sun-god *Elagabalus*, and several coins bear the titles of INVICTVS . SACERDOS, and SACERD . DEI . SOLIS . ELAGAB.

N, R 7 to R 8. *Æ*, C. Æ I. R 2 to R 3. Æ II. R 1.

IVLIA . AQVILLIA . SEVERA, second wife of Elagabalus. Born, ——. Died, ——.
Æ, R 1. Æ I. R 2 to R 3. Æ II. R 1.

ANNIA . FAVSTINA, third wife of Elagabalus. Born, ——. Died, ——.
Æ, R 8. Æ I. R 8.

IVLIA . SŒMIAS, mother of Elagabalus. Born, ——. Killed, 975 (A. D. 222).
N (if existing), R 8. *Æ*, medallions, R 6. *Æ*, C to R 1; Quin. R 2. Æ I. R 1 to R 2. Æ II. C to R 1.

IVLIA . MÆSA, grandmother of Elagabalus. Born, ——. Died, 976 (A. D. 223).
N, R 7. *Æ*, C to R 1; Quin. R 2. Æ I. C to R 3. Æ II. C.

BASSIANVS . ALEXIANVS [*Marcus Aurelius*] . SEVERVS . ALEXANDER, cousin of Elagabalus. Born, 958 (A. D. 205). Cæsar, 974 (A. D. 221). Augustus and Emperor, 975 (A. D. 222). Killed, 988 (A. D. 235).
N, R 3 to R 5; Quin. R 7. *Æ*, medallions, R 5. *Æ*, C to R 2; Quin. R 2. *Bil.* struck by Gallienus, C. Æ, medallions, R 6. Æ I. II. C to R 2. Æ III. (?) R 1.

1. SEV. ALEXANDER and ORBIANA.
   Æ, medallion, R 6. Æ II. (if existing), R 8.
2. SEV. ALEXANDER and MAMMÆA.
   N, medallion, R 8. *N* (if existing), R 8. Æ, medallions, R 7. Æ, R 7. Æ, medallions, R 6. Æ II. R 2 to R 3.
3. SEV. ALEXANDER, ORBIANA, and MAMMÆA.
   Æ (if existing), R 8.

MEMMIA, wife of Sev. Alexander. Born, ——. Died, ——.
No coins.

SALLVSTIA . BARBIA . ORBIANA, wife of Sev. Alexander. Born, ——. Died, ——.
N, R 8. Æ, R 2; Quin. R 3. Æ, medallions, R 6. Æ I. R 2. Æ II. R 1.

IVLIA . MAMMÆA, mother of Sev. Alexander. Born, ——. Killed, 988 (A. D. 235).
N, R 7; Quin. R 7. Æ, medallion, R 8. Æ, C to R 1; Quin. R 3. Æ, medallions, R 8. Æ I. II. C to R 1.

VRANIVS . SVLPICIVS . ANTONINVS. Born, ——. Tyrant in the East under Sev. Alexander, ——. Died, ——.
N (unique), R 8.

The large and second brass coins struck at Emesa in Syria (also rare), so long attributed to Sulpicius Antoninus, tyrant in the East under Gallienus, must be transferred to Uranius Sulpicius Antoninus, tyrant in the East under Sev. Alexander. His coins are of the greatest rarity; there are only two *in gold* known: one, lately in the possession of Mr. J. F. W. de Salis, who has presented it to the British Museum; and the other, still in the hands of Mr. Edward Wigan. There is also a second brass coin, in the British Museum, struck at Antioch, which is probably unique (?). (See *Plate* I. No. 4.)

CAIVS . IVLIVS . VERVS . MAXIMINVS I. Born, ——. Emperor, 988 (A. D. 245). Killed, 991 (A. D. 238).

N, R 6; Quin. R 7. *Æ*, medallion, R 5. *Æ*, C to R 1; Quin. R 2. *Æ*, medallions, R 5. *Æ* I. II. C to R 1. *Æ* III. (?) C.

1. MAXIMINVS and MAXIMVS.

Æ, medallions, R 6.

PAVLINA, wife of Maximinus. Born, ——. Died, ——.

Æ, R 3. *Æ* I. R 2.

CAIVS . IVLIVS . VERVS . MAXIMVS, son of Maximinus and Paulina. (?) Born, ——. Killed, 991 (A. D. 238).

N (if existing), R 8. *Æ*, R 2. *Æ* I. R 2 to R 3. *Æ* II. C. *Æ* III. R 2.

IVNIA . FADILLA, wife of Maximus.

No coins.

TITVS . QVARTINVS, tyrant in Germany under Maximinus. Born, ——. Died, ——.

No coins.

MARCVS . ANTONIVS . GORDIANVS . AFRICANVS I. Born, 911 (A. D. 158). Killed himself a few days after he was proclaimed Emperor, 991 (A. D. 238).

N, R 8. Æ, R 3. Æ I. R 2. Æ III. (?)

1. GORDIANVS I. and II.

Æ, Greek medallion.

MARCVS . ANTONIVS . GORDIANVS . AFRICANVS II. son of Gordian. Afric. I. Born, 945 (A. D. 192). Killed in battle, 991 (A. D. 238).

Æ, R 3. Æ I. R 2.

DECIMVS . CÆLIVS . BALBINVS. Born, 931 (A. D. 178). Made Emperor by the Senate conjointly with Pupienus, 991 (A. D. 238). Killed the same year.

N (if existing), R 8. Æ, R 2 to R 3. Æ I. II. R 2.

1. BALBINVS and PVPIENVS.

Æ, Greek coins.

2. BALBINVS, PVPIENVS, and GORDIANVS III.

Æ, Greek coins.

MARCVS : CLODIVS . PVPIENVS . MAXIMVS. Born, 917 (A. D. 164). Made Emperor with Balbinus, 991 (A. D. 238). Killed the same year.

N, R 7. *Æ*, C to R 2. Æ I. R 1 to R 2. Æ II. R 2.

MARCVS . ANTONIVS . GORDIANVS . PIVS III. son of Gordianus Africanus II. Born, 975 (A. D. 222). Cæsar, 991 (A. D. 238). Proclaimed Augustus the same year, after the death of Balbinus and Pupienus. Killed, 997 (A. D. 244).

N, medallion (barbarous), R 8. *N*, R 1 to R 3; Quin. R 7. *Æ*, medallions, R 7. *Æ*, C to R 2; Quin. R 3. Æ, medallions, R 4. Æ I. II. C to R 1.

1. GORDIANVS PIVS and TRANQVILLINA.

Æ, Greek coins.

FVRIA . SABINIA . TRANQVILLINA, wife of Gordianus III. Born, ——. Died, ——.

Æ, R 8; Quin. R 8. Æ I. R 8. Æ II. R 7.

MARCVS . IVLIVS . PHILIPPVS I. Born, 957 (A. D. 204). Proclaimed Emperor, 997 (A. D. 244). Killed, 1002 (A. D. 249).

N, medallions, R 4 to R 8. *N*, R 6; Quin. R 7. Æ, medallions, R 5. Æ, C to R 4. Æ, medallions, R 5. Æ I. II. C to R 2.

1. PHILIPPVS I. and OTACILIA.

   N (if existing), R 8. Æ, R 5. Æ, medallion (if existing), R 8. Æ I. R 3. Æ II. R 2.

2. PHILIPPVS I. and PHILIPPVS II.

   Æ, R 6. Æ, medallions (if existing), R 8. Æ I. II. (if existing), R 8.

3. PHILIPPVS I, OTACILIA, and PHILIPPVS II.

   Æ, R 4. Æ, medallions, R 4 to R 5.

MARCIA . OTACILIA . SEVERA, wife of Philip I. Born, ——. Died, 1002 (A. D. 249).

N, R 5 to R 8. Æ, C to R 2; Quin. R 4. Æ, medallions, R 5. Æ I. II. C to R 2.

1. OTACILIA, PHILIPPVS I. and PHILIPPVS II.

   Æ, medallions, R 4. Æ I. (if existing), R 8. Æ II. R 2.

MARCVS . IVLIVS . PHILIPPVS II. son of Philip I. and Otacilia. Born, 990 (A. D. 237). Cæsar, 997 (A. D. 244). Emperor, 1000 (A. D. 247). Killed, 1002 (A. D. 249).

Æ, R 7. Æ, medallion (if existing), R 8. Æ, C to R 1; Quin. R 2. Æ, medallions, R 4. Æ I. II. C to R 2.

1. PHILIPPVS II. and PHILIPPVS I.
   Æ II. R 2.
2. PHILIPPVS II. PHILIPPVS I. and OTACILIA.
   Æ, medallion, R 8. Æ, R 7. Æ II. R 2.

MARINVS. Born, ——. Tyrant in Mœsia under Philip. Killed, ——.
Æ, Greek coins.

MARCVS. FVLVIVS . RVFVS (?). IOTAPIANVS. Born, ——. Tyrant in Syria under Philip, 1002 (A. D. 249). Killed, ——.
Æ, R 8.

TIBERIVS . CLAVDIVS . MARIVS (?) . PACATIANVS. Born, ——. Tyrant in Pannonia under Philip. Died, ——.
Æ, R 8.

SPONSIANVS. Tyrant under Philip. (?)
No coins.

CAIVS . MESSIVS . QVINTVS . TRAIANVS . DECIVS. Born, 954 (A. D. 201). Proclaimed Emperor by the legions of Mœsia and Pannonia, 1002 (A. D. 249). Drowned, 1004 (A. D. 251).

N, R 4. *Æ*, C; Quin. R 3. *Æ*, medallions, R 3. *Æ* I. II. C to R 1. *Æ* III. (?) C.

1. TRAIANVS DECIVS and ETRVSCILLA. *Æ*, medallion, R 7.
2. TRAIANVS DECIVS, ETRVSCILLA, HOSTILIANVS and HERENNIVS. *Æ*, medallion, R 6. *Æ*, medallion, R 5.
3. TRAIANVS . DECIVS and HERENNIVS. *Æ*, Greek and colonial coins.

HERENNIA . ETRVSCILLA, wife of Trajanus Decius. Born, ——. Died, ——.

N, R 6. *Æ*, C to R 1. *Æ*, medallions, R 4. *Æ* I. II. C to R 1.

QVINTVS . HERENNIVS . ETRVSCVS . MESSIVS . TRAIANVS . DECIVS, son of Decius and Etruscilla. Born, ——. Cæsar, 1002 (A. D. 249), and Augustus, 1004 (A. D. 251). Killed the same year.

N, R 8. *Æ*, C to R 2; Quin. R 4. *Æ* I. II. R 2 to R 3.

1. HERENNIVS and HOSTILIANVS. *Æ*, colonial coins.

CAIVS. VALENS. HOSTILIANVS. MESSIVS. QVINTVS, son of Trajanus Decius (and Etruscilla?) Born, ——. Cæsar, 1002 (A. D. 249). Augustus, 1004 (A. D. 251). Poisoned the same year.

N, R 8. *Æ*, R 1 to R 2. *Æ*, medallions, R 5. *Æ* I. II. R 2 to R 4.

CAIVS. VIBIVS. TREBONIANVS. GALLVS. Born, 960 (A. D. 207). Emperor, 1004 (A. D. 251). Killed, 1007 (A. D. 254).

N, R 6; Quin. R 7. *Æ*, medallions, R 5. *Æ*, C to R 4; Quin. R 3. *Æ*, medallions, R 6. *Æ* I. II. C to R 1.

1. TREBONIANVS and VOLVSIANVS.

Æ, medallions, R 7. *Æ* II. R 5.

CAIVS. VIBIVS. AFINIVS. GALLVS. VENDVMNIANVS[1] (?). VOLVSIANVS, son of Trebonianus Gallus. Born, ——. Cæsar, 1004 (A. D. 251). Killed, 1007 (A. D. 254).

N, R 6; Quin. R 7. *Æ*, medallion (if

[1] On a silver coin, described in Cohen, from Wiczay, there is the following legend:—IM. C. V. AF. GAL. VEND. VOLVSIANO. AVG. Eckhel interprets it, "Caio, Vibio, Afinio, Gallo, Vendumniano." On an inscription given by Muratori we find VELDVMNIANVS, instead of "Vendumnianus."

existing), R 8. Æ, C to R 2; Quin. R 3. Æ, medallions, R 7. Æ I. II. C to R 2.

The silver at this time is extremely base, and continues so till the reign of Diocletian.

MARCVS or CAIVS . IVLIVS . ÆMILIVS . ÆMILIANVS. Born, 961 (A. D. 208). Emperor in Mœsia, 1006 (A. D. 253). Killed, 1007 (A. D. 254).

N, R 8. Æ, C to R 1. Æ I. R 6. Æ II. R 5.

CAIA . CORNELIA . SVPERA, wife of Æmilian. Born, ——. Died, ——.

Æ, R 5.

PVBLIVS . LICINIVS . VALERIANVS I. Born, 943 (A. D. 198). Emperor, 1006 (A. D. 253). Taken by the Persians, 1013 (A. D. 260). Died, or killed, in captivity.

N, R 6; Quin. R 7. Æ, medallions, R 2 to R 7. *Bil.* C to R 1; Quin. R 2. Æ, medallions, R 4. Æ I. II. III. C to R 1.

1. VALERIANVS I. and GALLIENVS I.
   Æ, R 4. Æ, medallions, R 2 to R 4. Æ II. R 2.
2. VALERIANVS I, GALLIENVS I, and SALONINA.
   Æ, medallion, R 6.
3. VALERIANVS I, SALONINVS, GALLIENVS I, and SALONINA.

Æ (unique?), R 8.

4. VALERIANVS I, GALLIENVS I, and SALONINVS.

Æ, medallion, R 6.

MARINIANA, wife of Valerian I. Born, ——. Died, ——.

N, R 8. *Bil.* C to R 1. Æ I. II. R 3.

PVBLIVS . LICINIVS . GALLIENVS I. son of Valerian I. and ——. Born, 971 (A. D. 218). Associated with his father, and made Cæsar and Augustus, 1006 (A. D. 253). Reigned alone, 1013 (A. D. 260). Killed, 1021 (A. D. 268).

N, medallions, R 6 to R 8. N, R 2 to R 6; Quin. R 3 to R 6. Æ, medallions, R 5. *Bil.* C to R 1; Quin. R 1. Æ, medallions, R 3. Æ I. II. C to R 1.

The coinage in the reign of Gallienus is excessively confused: there seem to be double aurei, aurei, half-aurei, and quinarii, all of different weights, and without the slightest connection one with the other. The name *Third Brass*, too, must be here abandoned; the coinage seems to be of a mixed metal, mainly copper or tin, both washed with silver; some coins are made to imitate very closely both the denarius and the quinarius. The French numismatists have called this species of coinage *Billon;* but, as small coins of copper and base metal went on together in the reigns of subsequent emperors, I have adopted in their case the form, "Bil. and (or) small copper."

1. GALLIENVS I. and SALONINA.

N, R 8. *Æ*, medallion (if existing), R 8. *Bil.* R 2. Æ, R 2 to R 4.

2. GALLIENVS I. and SALONINVS.

Æ, medallion, R 6. Æ, R 5.

CORNELIA . SALONINA, wife of Gallienus. Born, ——. Killed, 1021 (A. D. 268). (?)

N, R 7; Quin. R 7. *Æ*, medallions, R 3 to R 6. *Bil.* C to R 2. Æ, medallions, R 4. Æ I. II. R 1 to R 2.

PVBLIVS . LICINIVS . CORNELIVS . SALONINVS . VALERIANVS . GALLIENVS, son of Gallienus and Salonina. Born, 995 (A. D. 242). Made Cæsar by Valerian I, when his father was associated to the empire, 1006 (A. D. 253). Killed by Postumus, 1012 (A. D. 259).

N, R 7; Quin. R 7. *Æ*, medallions, R 4. *Bil.* or small copper, C. Æ, medallions, R 3 to R 4. Æ I. R 1 to R 2. Æ II. C to R 1.

SALONINVS and SALONINA.

Æ, Greek coins.

QVINTVS . IVLIVS . GALLIENVS II. son of Gallienus I. and Salonina. Born, ——. Died, ——.

Bil. (if existing), R 8 (Tanini).

VALERIANVS II.[1] brother of Gallienus I. Born, ——. Killed, 1021 (A. D. 268).

No coins.

LICINIA. GALLIENA, cousin of Gallienus. (?)

No coins.

MARCVS .. AVRELIVS . CLAVDIVS . GOTHICVS. Born, 967 or 968 (A. D. 214 or 215). Proclaimed Cæsar and Augustus, 1021 (A. D. 268). Received the name of Gothicus, from having vanquished the Goths, 1022 (A. D. 269). Died, 1023 (A. D. 270).

N, R 8; Quin. (if existing), R 8. *Bil.* C. *Æ*, medallions, R 3. *Æ* II. R 1.

There are some coins reading, DIVO . CLAVDIO . OPT . IMP . or OPTIMO . IMP. which, from their fabric, were struck by Constantine the Great.

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[1] In M. Cohen's work (tom. IV. p. 492) there are several observations on the coins which he has classed to Valerianus junior. Eckhel was the first to overthrow the opinion of all the numismatists who had classed coins to him, and M. Cohen attempts to prove that this time Eckhel was mistaken. He attributes all the coins bearing the legend, VALERIANVS . P . F . AVG. to Valerian the younger. He then quotes the opinion of Mr. de Salis, who does not agree with this attribution for the following reason: "that Valerian jun. not having been associated to the empire till after the fall of his father, the coins bearing his name (if there are any) would necessarily be made of the *base metal* of the period of Gallienus." To M. Cohen's observations I would refer those who wish to study the question: I adopt the Museum arrangement.

CENSORINVS, tyrant in Italy under Claudius. Born, ——. Emperor, 1023 (A. D. 270). Killed shortly afterwards.

No coins.

MARCVS . AVRELIVS . CLAVDIVS . QVINTILLVS, brother of Claudius Gothicus. Born, ——. Emperor, 1023 (A. D. 270). Killed himself soon after.

N, R 8. Æ, medallion (if existing), R 8. *Bil.* and small copper, C.

CLAVDIVS . LVCIVS . DOMITIVS . AVRELIANVS. Born, 960 (A. D. 207). Emperor, 1023 (A. D. 270). Killed, 1028 (A. D. 275).

N, R 5. Æ, medallion, R 2; with head of Sun, R 3. Æ II. C. *Bil.* and small copper, C to R 1.

1. AVRELIANVS and SEVERINA.

Æ II, R 1.

VLPIA . SEVERINA, wife of Aurelian. Born, ——. Died, ——.

N, R 6. Æ II. C. *Bil.* and small copper, C.

MARCVS . CASSIANVS . POSTVMVS. Born, ——. Usurper in Gaul under Gallienus, 1011 (A. D. 258). Killed, 1020 (A. D. 267).

N, R 4; Quin. R 6. Æ I. C to R 1. Æ II. C. *Bil.* and small copper, C.

1. POSTVMVS and HERCVLES.

N (with reverse of Victory and Peace), R 8. *Bil.* and small copper, R 4.

IVNIA . DONATA, wife of Postumus. Born, ——. Died, ——.

No coins.

POSTVMVS II. son of Postumus I. Born, ——. Made Cæsar and Augustus by his father, 1011 (A. D. 258). Died, ——.

N, R 8. *Bil.* R 8.

VLPIVS . CORNELIVS . LÆLIANVS.[1] Born, ——. Usurper in Gaul under Gallienus, ——. Died, ——.

[1] "L. Ælianus" is mentioned in Trebellius Pollio and others as one of the thirty tyrants, and the name "Lollianus" is said to occur on a small copper coin. But these two names may be safely identified with that of "Lælianus," who was also one of the so-called thirty tyrants, and of whom there are many coins extant. The second name is evidently from a *barbarous imitation* of the coinage of Lælianus. The coin that has been attributed to "Ælianus," tyrant in the reign of Diocletian, is also of the same origin.

N, R 8. *Bil.* and small copper, R 3. (See *Plate* I. 5.)

MARCVS . PIAVVONIVS . VICTORINVS I. Born, ——. Usurper in Gaul under Gallienus, 1018 (A. D. 265). Killed, 1020 (A. D. 267).

N, R 6; Quin. R 8. Æ, medallion (?), R 8. *Bil.* and small copper, C to R 3.

VICTORINVS II. son of Victorinus I. Born, ——. Died, ——.

No coins.

VICTORINA, wife of Victorinus I. Born, ——. Died, 1021 (A. D. 268).

There is a third brass coin mentioned in the Pembroke catalogue (p. 306) with the legend, IMP . VICTORIA . AVG. But its authenticity is not above suspicion.

MARCVS . AVRELIVS . MARIVS. Born, ——. Usurper in Gaul under Gallienus, 1020 (A. D. 267). Killed shortly afterwards.

N, R 8. *Bil.* and small copper, R 1 to R 3. (See *Plate* I. 6.)

CAIVS . PESVVIVS . TETRICVS I. Born, ——. Usurper in Gaul under Gallienus, Claudius Gothicus, and Aurelian, 1020 (A. D. 267). Restored to Aurelian the usurped provinces, 1026 (A. D. 273). Died, ——.

N, R 6; Quin. (if existing), R 8. *Bil.* or small copper, C to R 1.

1. TETRICVS I. and TETRICVS II.

N, R 8. Æ (if existing), R 8.

CAIVS. PESVVIVS. TETRICVS II. son of Tetricus I. Born, ——. Made Cæsar by his father, 1020 (A. D. 267). Died, ——.

N, R 7. *Bil.* and small copper, C to R 5.

CYRIADES. Born, ——. Usurper in the East under Gallienus, 1010 (A. D. 257). Killed the next year.

No coins.

MACRIANVS I. Born, ——. Usurper in the East under Gallienus, 1013 (A. D. 260). Killed, 1015 (A. D. 262).

Pot. (bearded bust), struck at Alexandria, R 8.

Eckhel hints at the attribution of coins to Macrianus senior, but Mionnet does not allow it. I do not think there can be any doubt that the *bearded* bust belongs to the father, and the *beardless* to the son. (See *Plate* II. 1.)

MACRIANVS II. son of Macrianus I. Born, ——. Made Augustus, 1013 (A. D. 260). Killed, 1015 (A. D. 262).

Bil. or small copper, R 3.

CAIVS. FVLVIVS. QVIETVS, son of Macrianus I.

Born, ——. Augustus, 1013 (A. D. 260). Killed, 1015 (A. D. 262).

Bil. or small copper, R 3.

BALISTA. Born, ——. Usurper in the East under Gallienus, 1013 (A. D. 260). Killed, ——.

No coins.

INGENVVS. Born, ——. Usurper in Mœsia under Gallienus, 1014 (A. D. 261). Killed soon after.

No coins.

PVBLIVS . C . REGALIANVS. Born, ——. Usurper in Mœsia under Gallienus, soon after the death of Ingenuus. Killed, 1016 (A. D. 263)?

Bil. or small copper, R 8.

SVLPICIA . DRYANTILLA, wife of Regalianus. Born, ——. Died, ——.

Bil. or small copper, R 8.

VALENS. Born, ——. Usurper in Achaia under Gallienus, 1014 (A. D. 261). Killed soon after.

No coins.

PISO . FRVGI. Born, ——. Usurper in Thessaly under Gallienus, 1014 (A. D. 261). Killed soon after.

No coins.

DOMITIANVS II. (commonly called ALEXANDER. ÆMILIANVS). Born, ——. Usurper in Egypt under Gallienus, 1015 or 1016 (A. D. 262 or 263). Strangled by order of Gallienus, 1016 (A. D. 263).

Pot. (struck at Alexandria), R 8.

There can be no doubt that this is the proper attribution. From its style the coin is evidently of the period of Gallienus, whilst the other coins of Alexandria, of a late Domitian, which, from their fabric, are of the period of Diocletian, belong to Domitius Domitian. We know that Alex. Æmilian reigned two or three years, and this coin bearing the date of the second year, from its fabric, must belong to Domitian II. of whom we have no coin struck at Alexandria in his historical name. (See *Plate* II. 2.)

SATVRNINVS I. Born, ——. Usurper in —— under Gallienus, 1016 (A. D. 263). Killed, ——.

No coins.

TREBELLIANVS. Born, ——. Usurper in Isauria under Gallienus, ——. Killed, ——.

No coins.

CELSVS. Born, ——. Usurper in Africa under Gallienus, 1018 (A. D. 265). Killed soon after.

No coins.

MARCVS. ACILIVS. AVREOLVS. Born, ——.

Usurper in Illyricum under Gallienus, 1020 (A. D. 267). Killed, 1021 (A. D. 268).

No coins.

ATHENODORVS I. (commonly called ODENATHVS).[1] Born at Palmyra in Syria, ——. Takes the title of King, after his victory over the Persians, 1014 (A. D. 261). (?) Made *Augustus* by Gallienus, 1016 or 1017 (A. D. 263 or 264), for his services against the Persians and against Macrianus I. Killed by Mæonius, his cousin, 1020 (A. D. 267).

Æ (barbarous), unique (?), R 8?

This coin is in Paris.

SEPTIMIA . ZENOBIA, wife of Athenodorus I. Born, ——. Assumes the imperial power, after her husband's death, 1020 (A. D. 267), as regent for her son, Vabalathus. Captured by Aurelian, ——. Died or killed, ——.

Potin (struck at Alexandria), R 6.

HERODES, son of Athenodorus I. and ——. Born, ——. Killed at the same time as his father, 1020 (A. D. 267).

No coins.

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[1] M. Langlois, in his "Numismatique des Arabes avant l'Islamisme," calls Odenathus, Odheyna.

HERENNIANVS and TIMOLAVS. } Sons of Athenodorus I. and Zenobia. Born, ——. Died, ——.

No coins.

VABALATHVS, son of Athenodorus I. and Zenobia. . Born, ——. Decorated with the title of Emperor at his father's death, 1020 (A. D. 267). Died or killed, ——.

Bil. or small copper, R 7.

Potin (struck at Alexandria), R 7.

1. VABALATHVS and AVRELIANVS.

Bil. or small copper, R 2.

ATHENODORVS II. son of Athenodorus I. and ——. Born, ——. Died or killed, ——.

No coins. (?)

1. ATHENODORVS II. and AVRELIANVS.

Æ (barbarous), R 6.

From the above coins (see *Plate* II. 3, 4, 5, 6, 7) we are able to trace a more satisfactory account of the hitherto obscure family of Odenathus. Athenodorus I. (commonly called Odenathus) was the father of Athenodorus II. and Vabalathus (wrongly called Vabalathus Athenodorus). Zenobia was the wife of Athenodorus I. and the mother of Vabalathus. Who was the mother of Athenodorus II. is not known. Vopiscus, who gives to Vabalathus the name of *Balbatus*, says, that he was declared emperor by his mother, who acted as regent for him after his father's death, in opposition to the statement of Trebellius Pollio, who

declares that Herennianus and Timolaus were decorated with the purple after the death of Athenodorus I. their father. The balance of evidence seems, however, in favour of the statement of Vopiscus. There are *no coins* of Herennianus and Timolaus, and there are some existing of Vabalathus, struck at Antioch and Alexandria. We find in the Roman series coins with the legends, IM . C . VHABALATHVS . AVG. and VABALATHVS . VCRIMDR. (with reverse of Aurelian); and in the Greek (with reverse of Aurelian)—

AYT . CPωIAC . OYABAΛΛΑΘOC . AΘHNO . Y
AYT . CPωIAC . OYABAΛΛΑΘOC . AΘHN . Y.

and Vabalathus alone—

AYT . K . OYABAΛΛΑΘOC . AΘHN . Y . CEB.

The letters, AΘHNO . Y, AΘHN . Y. are supposed (and rightly) to stand for Ἀθηνο[δωρου] ϋ[ιος]. The words, CPωIAC, and VCRIMDR, have remained yet unexplained, though several ingenious suggestions have been made concerning them. That they may have the same meaning is probable, but what that meaning is has yet to be discovered. That Vabalathus was the son of Athenodorus and Zenobia,[1]

[1] In Boeckh's inscriptions, after the quotation of the inscription found by Sir Gardner Wilkinson, there is the following explanation:—"Nunc docemur Zenobiæ filium fuisse Vaballathum, qui defuncto Odenatho imperium suscepit, retentis vitrici titulis imperatoriis, et Vaballathum istum *Græco nomine Athenodorum cognominatum est.*" And the annexed stemma is given:—

Odenathus Imp.

Herodes, Vaballathus cog. Athenodorus, Herennianus, Timolaus.

Of course, Vaballathus being the son of a man whose name

we know from an inscription found near Gebayl in Syria by Sir Gardner Wilkinson, and published in the ninth volume of the "Numismatic Chronicle."

I copy it as it is in the "Chronicle:"—

ωΠ . . .
ΑΝΘΥΠΑΤ . . . ΙΔ
ΑΝεΙΚΗΤω CεΒΑCΤω.
ΚΑΙ . CεΠΤΙ . . ΑΖΗΝΟΒΙΑ
CεΒΑCΤΗ . ΜΗΤΡΙ ΤΟΥ . . . . .
ΤΟΥΑΗΤΤΗΤΟΥΙ . . .
ΚΡΑΤΟΡΟC ΟΥΑΒΑΛΑΑ . . .
ΑΘΗΝΟΔωΡΟΥ.

Sir Gardner Wilkinson says that this last word proves that Vabalathus was *not* the son of Odenathus and Zenobia, but of her first husband. But with this I cannot agree. I think it proves that Vabalathus *was* the son of Athenodorus and Zenobia. And that Athenodorus I. and Odenathus are one and the same person there can be no doubt. The word Odenathus does not occur on coins, unless we can make it out to be thus spelt on the barbarous gold coin attributed to him. Aspirate the "d," and substitute the letter "d" for "th," and we obtain "Othenadus," a close proximity to Athenodorus.

There is another son of Odenathus by some other woman, mentioned by Dion Cassius:—'Οδέναθοι δύο—"Οτι τὸν 'Οδέναθον τὸν παλαιὸν Ρουφῖνος ἀναιρεῖ· κατηγόρει δὲ ὁ νέος 'Οδέναθος Ρουφίνου ὡς φονεύσαντα τὸν πατέρα αὐτοῦ.[2]

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was Athenodorus, may have received that name as a cognomen, but ΑΘΕΝΟΔωΡΟΥ can mean nothing else than *son of* Athenodorus.

[2] Post Dionem excerpta Vaticana à Maio edita, p. 141, No. 122. Card. Mai, in his note to this passage, gives the

This may have reference to the son by name Athenodorus, who is represented on a barbarous brass coin accompanied by the head of Aurelian. It bears for legend, AYPHAI-ANOC . AΘHNOΔωPOC. Two laureate heads, one bearded, the other *that of a youth*. It is very clear that the Athenodorus mentioned here cannot be Athenodorus, father of Vabalathus, or we should find an older head. It may be Vabalathus himself. That would destroy our argument, but I cannot see how OYABAΛΛAΘOC . AΘHNOΔωPOY can be translated in any other way than "Vabalathus, *son of* Athenodorus." If that be the case, cannot this coin refer to this fifth son, mentioned above by Dion Cassius?

In conclusion, I may remark that the attributions are those of M. Langlois, and that my attention was first called to them by the paper of the Hon. Leicester Warren (read before the Numismatic Society, April 26, 1860), "On the Decay and Final Extinction of the old Municipal Institutions under Gallienus," in which he alludes to these new discoveries.

MÆONIVS, cousin of Athenodorus I. Born, ———. Assumed the purple after he had killed Athenodorus I. and his son Herodes, 1020 (A. D. 267). Killed, ———.

No coins.

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following explanation:—"Hinc cognoscimus *seniorem* Odenathum patrem illius *junioris* celeberrimi, *qui Zenobiam uxorem habuit*, sumpsitque purpuram decreto Gallieni, et Romanum imperium in Oriente contra Persas defensavit." On what authority he says this, I know not.

MARCVS . FIRMVS. Born, ——. Usurper in Egypt under Aurelian, 1026 (A. D. 273). Killed the same year.

No coins.

MARCVS . CLAVDIVS . TACITVS. Born, ——. Emperor, 1028 (A. D. 275). Died or killed, 1029 (A. D. 276).

N, R 4. *Æ*, medallions (if existing), R 8. *Bil.* and small copper, C to R 4.

MARCVS . ANNIVS . FLORIANVS, brother of Tacitus. Born, ——. Augustus, 1029 (A. D. 276). Killed soon after.

N (if existing), R 8. *Æ*, medallions, R 3. *Bil.* and small copper, C to R 3.

MARCVS . AVRELIVS . PROBVS. Born, 985 (A. D. 232). Augustus, 1029 (A. D. 276). Killed, 1035 (A. D. 282).

N, R 4 to R 6. *Æ*, medallions, R 4. *Bil.* and small copper, C to R 4.

BONOSVS, usurper in Rhætia under Probus.

Bil. and small copper, R 8.

SATVRNINVS II. usurper in the East under Probus.

No coins.

PROCVLVS, usurper in Gaul under Probus.

No coins.

MARCVS . AVRELIVS . CARVS. Born, 983 (A. D. 230). Emperor, 1035 (A. D. 282). Killed the next year.

N, R 6. *Æ*, medallions, R 4. *Bil.* and small copper, R 1 to R 3.

1. CARVS and SOL. (with legend, DEO . ET . DOMINO . CARO . INVICT . AVG.)
   Æ, R 4.
2. CARVS and CARINVS.
   Bil. and small copper, R 3.

MARCVS . AVRELIVS . CARINVS, son of Carus. Born, 1002 (A. D. 249). Cæsar, 1035 (A. D. 282). Augustus, 1036 (A. D. 283). Killed, 1038 (A. D. 285).

N, R 6. *Æ*, medallions, R 4. *Bil.* and small copper, C to R 3.

1. CARINVS and NVMERIANVS.
   Bil. R 4. (See *Plate* III. 1.)
2. CARINVS and VRBICA.
   Æ, R 8. (Quinarius.) (See *Plate* III. 2.)

MAGNIA . VRBICA, wife of Carinus. Born, ——. Died, ——.

N, R 8. *Bil.* and small copper, R 2 to R 4. (See *Plate* III. 3.)

NIGRINIANVS, son of Carinus.

Bil. and small copper (CONSECRATIO), R 4.

MARCVS . AVRELIVS . NVMERIANVS, second son of Carus. Born, 1007 (A. D. 254). Cæsar, 1035 (A. D. 282). Augustus, 1036 (A. D. 283). Killed, 1037 (A. D. 284).

N, R 6. *Æ*, medallions, R 4. *Bil.* and small copper, C to R 3.

MARCVS . AVRELIANVS . IVLIANVS II. usurper in Venetia and Pannonia under Carinus. Born, ——. Died, ——.

N, R 8. Small copper, R 7.

CAIVS . VALERIVS . DIOCLETIANVS. Born, 998 (A. D. 245). Augustus, 1037 (A. D. 284). Associates Maximianus in the Empire, 1039 (A. D. 286). Adopts and creates Cæsar, Constantius Chlorus, 1045 (A. D. 292). Abdicates, 1058 (A. D. 305). Died, 1066 (A. D. 313).

N, R 4 to R 6; Quin. R 8. *Æ*, R 1 to R 2. *Æ*, medallions, R 4. *Æ* II. (follis), C to R 1. *Bil.* and small copper, C to R 1.

1. DIOCLETIANVS and IVPITER.

Small copper (unique?), R 8. (See *Plate* III. 5.)

2. DIOCLETIANVS and SOL.

   Æ, small copper, R 8. (See *Plate* III. 4.)

3. DIOCLETIANVS and MAXIMIANVS.

   Æ, medallion (Mus. de Florence, Mionnet), R 8; small copper (like quinarius), R 3.

4. DIOCLETIANVS and CONSTANTIVS I.

   Small copper (like quinarius), R 8. (See *Plate* III. 6.)

In this reign silver is restored, and two new copper coins appear, the *follis*, which is often plated, and a smaller coin, which may be the *assarius:* the billon and small copper still continue.

MARCVS . AVRELIVS . VALERIVS . MAXIMIANVS I. HERCVLEVS. Born, 1003 (A. D. 250). Associated with Diocletian, 1039 (A. D. 286). Adopts and creates Cæsar, Galerius Maximianus II. 1045 (A. D. 292). Abdicates, 1058 (A. D. 305). Resumes the imperial power, at the solicitation of his son, Maxentius, 1060 (A. D. 307). Driven out of Italy by his son Maxentius, and put to death in Gaul by his son-in-law Constantine, 1063 (A. D. 310), having held no part of the empire since his recall.

Æ, R [illegible] Æ, R 1 to R 2. Æ, medallions,

R 4. Æ II. (follis), C to R 1. *Bil.* and small copper, C to R 2.

1. MAXIMIANVS and HERCVLES.

Æ (follis), unique? R 8; small copper (unique?), R 8. (See *Plate* III. 8.)

The gold coin of Maximianus I. struck *in London* by *Carausius*, with the legend, SALVS . AVGGG., in exergue M . L., is of the greatest rarity; there are only two specimens known, and they are both in the national collection. (See *Plate* III. 7.)

EVTROPIA, wife of Maximianus I.

No coins.

AMANDVS. Born, ——. Usurper in Gaul, 1038 (A. D. 285). Killed, 1040 (A. D. 287).

No coins.

MARCVS . AVRELIVS . CARAVSIVS. Born, ——. Usurper in Britain under Diocletian and Maximian, 1040 (A. D. 287). Killed by Allectus, 1046 (A. D. 293).

N, R 8. *R*, R 4 to R 5; small copper, R 1 to R 2.

1. CARAVSIVS DIOCLETIANVS and MAXIMIANVS.

Small copper (three heads, ℟ PAX . AVGGG.), R 7.

CAIVS (?) . ALLECTVS. Born, ——. Usurper

in Britain under Diocletian. Killed, 1049 (A. D. 296).

N, R 7; small copper, R 2 to R 4.

DOMITIVS . DOMITIANVS III. usurper in Egypt under Diocletian.

Æ II. (follis), struck at Alexandria, R 5. Pot. (struck at Alexandria), R 5.

The usurper in Egypt *Achilleus*, and *Domitius Domitianus III.* are doubtless the same person. There are no known coins with the name of *Achilleus* existing, and no mention is made in history of Domitius Domitianus. It is well known that Achilleus reigned two years, and as we find Egyptian coins of Domitius Domitianus, there can be no doubt that Achilleus struck his coins under the name of Domitius Domitianus. This attribution is M. Lenormant's, "Iconographie des Empereurs Romains," p. 114. [See Domitianus II. usurper in Egypt under Gallienus, 1015 or 1016 (A. D. 262 or 263).] (See *Plate* IV. 1, 2.)

FLAVIVS . VALERIVS . CONSTANTIVS I. (*Chlorus.*) Born, 1003 (A. D. 250). Adopted by Maximianus I. and made Cæsar, 1045 (A. D. 292). Augustus, and succeeded him in the empire, 1058 (A. D. 305). Died, 1059 (A. D. 306).

N, R 6. Æ, R 4. Æ, medallions, R 5. Æ II. (follis) C to R 1. *Bil.* and small copper, C to R 2.

1. CONSTANTIVS I. and MAXIMIANVS II. Æ II. (follis), R 7. (See *Plate* IV. 3.)

FLAVIA. IVLIA. HELENA, first wife of Constantius Chlorus.

(See *Helena*, mother of Constantine the Great.)

FLAVIA. MAXIMIANA. THEODORA, second wife of Constantius Chlorus.

(See *Theodora*, struck by Constantine the Great.)

GALERIVS. VALERIVS. MAXIMIANVS II. Born, ——. Adopted by Diocletianus, and made Cæsar, 1045 (A. D. 292). Augustus, and succeeded to the empire, 1058 (A. D. 305). Died, 1064 (A. D. 311).

N, R 6. *Æ*, R 3. Æ, medallions, R 6. Æ II. (follis), C to R 1. *Bil.* and small copper, C to R 2.

GALERIA. VALERIA, wife of Gal. Maximianus II. Born, ——. Put to death by Licinius I. 1068 (A. D. 315).

N, R 6. Æ II. (follis), C; small copper, C to R 4.

FLAVIVS. VALERIVS. SEVERVS II. Born, ——. Made Cæsar by Maximian I. 1058 (A. D. 305). Proclaimed Augustus and Emperor by Gal. Maximian II. 1059 (A. D. 306). Killed by Maximian I. 1060 (A. D. 307).

N, R 7. Æ II. (follis), C; small copper, C to R 4.

GALERIVS . VALERIVS . MAXIMINVS II. (*Daza.*) Born, ——. Made Cæsar by Diocletian, 1058 (A. D. 305). Receives the title of *Filius Augustorum* from Galerius, 1060 (A. D. 307). Acknowledged as Emperor, 1061 (A. D. 308). Conquered by Licinius, and poisoned himself, 1066 (A. D. 313).

N, R 6. *R*, R 7. Æ II. (follis), C to R 1; with title of *Fil. Augg.* R 2; small copper, C.

MARCVS . AVRELIVS . VALERIVS . MAXENTIVS, son of Maximianus I. and Eutropia. Born, 1035 (A. D. 282). Proclaims himself Emperor at Rome, 1059 (A. D. 306). Drowned, 1065 (A. D. 312).

N, R 6. *R*, R 7. Æ II. (follis), C to R 1; small copper, C.

MARCVS . AVRELIVS . ROMVLVS,[1] son of Max-

[1] On some of the coins of Romulus there is the legend NVBISCONS, of which Mionnet says, "qu'on ignore absolument le sens de ces mots." M. Adrien de Longpérier, in an article of the "Revue Numismatique" (tom. v. 1860, p. 36), has at last given a satisfactory explanation. Many suggestions have been made, as, *Nostræ Urbis Bis Consuli*, *Nostræ Urbis Bis Conservator*, &c; but M. Longpérier,

entius. Born about 1059 (A. D. 306). Cæsar, 1060 (A. D. 307). Died, 1062 (A. D. 309).

Æ (if existing), R 8. Æ II. (follis), R 3; small copper, R 3.

ALEXANDER II. Born, ——. Usurper in Africa under Maxentius, 1061 (A. D. 308). Killed, 1064 (A. D. 311).

Æ II. (follis), (*Pembroke Cat.*), R 7; small copper, R 5.

PVBLIVS . FLAVIVS . CLAVDIVS . GALERIVS . LICINIANVS . LICINIVS I.[2] Born, 1046 (A. D.

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who has proved that *Divus* and *Consul* were allowed at that time to be used together, reads the legends on these coins—

DIVO . ROMVLO . N.*obilissimo* V.*iro* C.*onsuli*
DIVO . ROMVLO . N.*obilissimo* V.*iro* BIS . CONS.*uli*
IMP . MAXENTIVS . DIVO . ROMVLO . N.*obilissimo* V.*iro* FILIO.

On an inscription in Pighius ("Auct. Inscript." p. 54) we find that Romulus has the title of *Clarissimus puer*, and at this time Maxentius was living in private life; but when he became Emperor, his son Romulus naturally takes the title of *Nobilissimus*. Being named *Consul* twice, and having received the *toga virilis*, he would no longer be *nobilissimus puer*, but *nobilissimus vir*.

[2] There is the following curious passage relative to Licinius in Dion Cassius ("Excerpt." p. 149, No. 129):—Ὅτι Λικίννιος τὰ χρυσᾶ νομίσματα, ἐν οἷς ὁ Κωνσταντῖνος τὴν κατὰ Σαρματῶν αὐτοῦ νίκην ἐτύπωσεν, οὐ προσεδέχετο· ἀλλ' ἀναχωνεύων αὐτὰ εἰς ἑτέρας μετέφερε χρήσεις.

263). Augustus, and associated in the empire by Gal. Maximianus II. 1060 (A. D. 307). Marries the sister of Constantine, 1066 (A. D. 313). At war with Constantine, 1067 (A. D. 314). Defeated and killed, 1076 (A. D. 323.)

N, R 6. *Bil.* R 2. Æ II. (follis), C to R 1; small copper, C to R 1.

1. LICINIVS I. and LICINIVS II.

Small copper, R 1.

FLAVIA . CONSTANTIA, wife of Licinius I. Born, ——. Died, 1083 (A. D. 330).

No coins.

FLAVIVS . VALERIVS . LICINIANVS . LICINIVS II. son of Licinius I. and Constantia. Born,

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The Sarmatian victory here alluded to, no doubt refers to the Gothic war in 1075 (A. D. 322), when the Sarmatians followed the Gothic standard either as subjects, or as allies. It is supposed (Gibbon, vol. II. p. 103, note) that the Sarmatian games, celebrated in the month of November, derived their origin from the success of this war. There is no *aureus* of Constantine having reference to it, and there is a *denarius* with the legend, SARMATIA . DEVICTA, mentioned by Eckhel; this legend also occurs on the small copper. The next year, 1076 (A. D. 323), Licinius and Constantine were at war for the second time, and after two battles, the former was taken prisoner and killed by his conqueror. Whether Constantine did strike *aurei* with the above legend, and whether Licinius did melt them, as relates Dion, are questions we cannot answer.

1068 (A. D. 315). Cæsar, 1070 (A. D. 317). Killed, 1079 (A. D. 326).

N, R 6. *Æ*, medallion (Mionnet), R 8; small copper, C to R 1.

1. LICINIVS II, CRISPVS, and CONSTANTINVS II.

Small copper (if existing), R 8.

AVRELIVS . VALERIVS . VALENS. Born, ——. Killed by Licinius I.

No coins.

MARCVS . MARTINIANVS. Born, ——. Made Augustus by Licinius I. 1076 (A. D. 323). Killed shortly afterwards by order of Constantine.

Small copper, R 6.

FLAVIVS . GALERIVS . VALERIVS . CONSTANTINVS I. (Maximus), son of Constantius Chlorus and Helena. Born, 1027 (A. D. 274). Cæsar and Augustus, 1059 (A. D. 306). Receives the title of *Filius Augustorum* from Galerius, 1060 (A. D. 307). Turns Christian, 1064 (A. D. 311). Founds Constantinople, and removes there the seat of the empire, 1083 (A. D. 330). Died, 1090 (A. D. 337).

N, large medallion, R 5. *N*, R 1 to R 4; small gold, R 2. *Æ*, large medallions, R 5.

Æ, R 2 to R 4; Quin. R 1. Æ, medallions, R 2; Constantinopolis and Urbs Roma, &c. R 1. Æ II. (follis), C to R 1; small copper, C.

In this reign the *aureus* is suppressed, and a new coin called the *solidus* is issued, of which seventy-two were struck to the pound. Their divisions are incorrectly called, *semissis* and *tremissis*. I have used the form, *small gold*, to prevent confusion.

1. CONSTANTINVS I, CRISPVS, and CONSTANTINVS II.

Bil. R 3.

MINERVINA, first wife of Constantine the Great.

No coins.

FLAVIA . MAXIMA . FAVSTA, second wife of Constantine the Great. Born, ——. Killed by Constantine, 1079 (A. D. 326).

N, R 8. Æ, Quin. R 7; small copper, C to R 1. (See *Plate* IV. 4, 5.)

FLAVIVS . IVLIVS . CRISPVS, son of Constantine the Great and Minervina. Born, 1053 (A. D. 300). Cæsar, 1070 (A. D. 317). Killed by Constantine, 1079 (A. D. 326).

N, R 7; small gold, R 6; small copper, R 1.

FLAVIA . IVLIA . HELENA, *not* wife of Crispus, but wife of Constantius Chlorus. Born, 1001 (A. D. 248). Died, 1081 (A. D. 328)?

Æ, R 8; small copper, C to R 2. (See *Plate* V. 1, 2.)

FLAVIA . MAXIMIANA . THEODORA, second wife of Constantius Chlorus. Born, ——. Died, ——.

Small copper, R 1.

The coins of Helena and Theodora were struck by Constantine the Great. Helena was his mother, and Theodora was the grandmother of Delmatius and Hannibalianus, whom he had adopted. The large size coins of Helena were struck during her lifetime, while the rest, and all the coins of Theodora, were struck after their death. The legends are in the *dative* case, but do not bear the title *Diva*, as they were Christians.

FLAVIVS . IVLIVS . DELMATIVS, nephew of Constantius the Great. Born, ——. Cæsar, 1088 (A. D. 335). Killed by the soldiers after the death of Constantine, 1090 (A. D. 337).

Æ, R 8. *Æ*, R 8; small copper, R 1. (See *Plate* V. 3.)

FLAVIVS . CLAVDIVS . HANNIBALLIANVS, brother of Delmatius. Born, ——. Created *King*, 1088 (A. D. 335). Killed after the death of Constantine, at the same time as his brother.

Small copper, R 6. (See *Plate* V. 4.)

FLAVIVS . CLAVDIVS . IVLIVS . CONSTANTINVS II. son of Constantine the Great

and Fausta. Born, 1069 (A. D. 316). Cæsar, 1070 (A. D. 317). Augustus, 1090 (A. D. 337). Killed, 1093 (A. D. 340).

N, medallions, R 5. *N*, R 4; Quin. R 6. *R*, R 2 to R 4. *Æ*, medallions, R 4; small copper, C.

FLAVIVS . IVLIVS . CONSTANS, son of Constantine the Great and Fausta. Born, 1073 (A. D. 320). Cæsar, 1086 (A. D. 333). Augustus, 1090 (A. D. 337). Killed, 1103 (A. D. 350).

N, medallions, R 4 to R 6. *N*, R 1 to R 4; small gold, R 2. *R*, medallions, R 3. *R*, R 1. *Æ*, medallion, R 1; small copper, C.

SATVRNINVS III. Born, ——. Usurper under Constans (?). Died, ——

No coins.

FLAVIVS . MAGNVS . MAGNENTIVS. Born, 1056 (A. D. 303). Usurper in Gaul under Constans and Constantinus II. 1103 (A. D. 350). Killed himself, 1106 (A. D. 353).

N, medallion (?), R 8. *N*, R 3. *R*, medallion, R 8. *R*, R 4; Quin. R 6. *Æ*, medallions, R 2; small copper, C to R 1.

MAGNVS . DECENTIVS, brother of Magnen-

tius. Born, ——. Made Cæsar by his brother in 1104 (A. D. 351). Strangled himself, 1106 (A. D. 353).

N, medallion (if true), R 8. *N*, R 6. *Æ*, R 7. *Bil.* and small copper, C to R 1.

DESIDERIVS, brother of Magnentius. Born, ——. Cæsar, 1104 (A. D. 351). Killed by Magnentius, 1106 (A. D. 353).

No coins.

FLAVIVS. POPILIVS. NEPOTIANVS. CONSTANTINVS, son of Eutropia, the sister of Constantine the Great. Born, ——. Usurper in Italy under Constans and Constantius II. 1103 (A. D. 350). Killed in battle soon after.

Æ II. (follis), R 5.

VETRANIO. Born, ——. Usurper in Illyria under Constantius II. 1103 (A. D. 350). Defeated the next year by Constantius Gallus. Died, 1109 (A. D. 356).

N, R 7. *Æ*, R 8; small copper, R 6. (See *Plate* VI. 3, 4).

FLAVIVS. IVLIVS. CONSTANTIVS II. son of Constantine the Great and Fausta. Born, 1070 (A. D. 317). Cæsar, 1076 (A. D. 323). Augustus, 1090 (A. D. 337). Sole Emperor, 1103 (A. D. 350). Died, 1114 (A. D. 361).

N, medallions, R 6 to R 7. *N*, R 1; small gold, R 1. *R*, medallions, R 6. *R*, C to R 2; Quin. R 1. Æ, medallions, R 3. Æ II. (follis), C; small copper, C.

FLAVIVS . CLAVDIVS . IVLIVS . CONSTANTIVS . GALLVS, nephew of Constantine the Great. Born, 1078 (A. D. 325). Cæsar, 1104 (A. D. 351). Killed, 1107 (A. D. 354).

N, R 5; small gold, R 6. *R*, R 4. Æ, medallions, R 5. Æ II. (follis), C to R 1; small copper, C.

CONSTANTINA, wife of Constantius Gallus. Born, ——. Married, first, to Hannibalianus, 1088 (A. D. 335), and then to Constantius III. 1104 (A. D. 351). Died, 1107 (A. D. 354).

No coins.

SYLVANVS. Born, ——. Usurper in Gaul under Constantius II. 1108 (A. D. 355). Killed shortly after.

No coins.

FLAVIVS . CLAVDIVS . IVLIANVS III. (*the Apostate*), nephew of Constantine the Great. Born, 1084 (A. D. 331). Cæsar, 1108 (A. D. 355). Augustus, 1113 (A. D. 360). Killed in battle, 1116 (A. D. 363.)

N, R 3 to R 6; small gold, R 4. *R*, R 4. Æ, medallions, R 6. Æ II. (follis), C; small copper, C to R 1.

There are small copper coins with Egyptian divinities, attributed to Julianus III, and also some, struck at Antioch in Syria, with legend GENIO . ANTIOCHENI.

FLAVIVS . IOVIANVS. Born, ——. Emperor, 1116 (A. D. 363). Died, 1117 (A. D. 364).

N, medallion (?), R 8. *N*, R 6; small gold, R 4. *R*, R 2 to R 3. Æ, medallions (?), R 5. Æ II. (follis), C to R 1; small copper, C to R 1.

FLAVIVS . VALENTINIANVS I. Born, 1074 (A. D. 321). Emperor, 1117 (A. D. 364). Died, 1128 (A. D. 375).

N, medallion, R 7. *N*, R 1 to R 3. *R*, C to R 1. Æ, medallions, R 4. Æ II. (follis), C to R 1; small copper, C.

VALERIA . SEVERA, first wife of Valentinianus I. Born, ——. Died, ——.

No coins.

FLAVIA . IVSTINA, second wife of Valentinianus I. Born, ——. Died, 1140 (A. D. 387).

No coins.

FLAVIVS . VALENS, brother of Valentinianus I.

Born, 1081 (A. D. 328). Augustus, 1117 (A. D. 364). Killed, 1131 (A. D. 378).

N, medallions (?), R 8. *N*, C to R 1; small gold, R 3. *R*, medallions, R 6. *R*, C to R 2. Æ, medallions, R 3. Æ II. (follis), R 3; small copper, C.

ALBIA. DOMINICA, wife of Valens. Born, ——. Died, ——.

No coins.

PROCOPIVS. Born, 1087 (A. D. 334). Usurper in the East under Valens, 1118 (A. D. 365). Killed, 1119 (A. D. 366).

N, R 8. *R*, R 6. Æ II. (follis), R 8; small copper, R 6.

GRATIANVS, son of Valentinianus I. and Val. Severa. Born, 1112 (A. D. 359). Made Augustus by his father, 1120 (A. D. 367). Emperor, 1128 (A. D. 375). Killed, 1136 (A. D. 383).

N, medallions (?), R 8. *N*, C to R 1; small gold, R 3. *R*, C to R 5. Æ, medallions, R, 4. Æ II. (follis), R 1; small copper, C to R 2.

CONSTANTIA, wife of Gratianus. Born, ——. Died, ——.

No coins.

MAGNVS . MAXIMVS II. Born, ——. Usurper in Britain and Gaul under Gratian and Valentinian II. 1136 (A. D. 383). Killed, 1141 (A. D. 388).

N, R 1 to R 2; small gold, R 3. *Æ*, R 1 to R 6. Æ II. (follis), R 1; small copper, R 1.

FLAVIVS . VICTOR, son of Maximus II. Born, ——. Made Augustus by his father, 1136 (A. D. 383). Killed soon after his father.

N, R 6. *Æ*, R 2 to R 3; small copper, R 3.

FLAVIVS . VALENTINIANVS II. son of Valentinianus I. and Justina. Born, 1124 (A. D. 371). Receives the empire with his brother, Gratian, 1128 (A. D. 375). Sole Emperor of the West after the death of Gratian, 1136 (A. D. 383). Killed, 1145 (A. D. 392).

N, medallions? *N*, C to R 1. *Æ*, C to R 6. Æ II. (follis), C; small copper, C.

THEODOSIVS I. (the Great). Born, 1099 (A. D. 346). Emperor of the East, 1132 (A. D. 379). Sole Emperor, 1147 (A. D. 394). Died, 1148 (A. D. 395).

N, C to R 1; small gold, R 1. *Æ*, C to R 4. Æ II. (follis), R 1 to R 2; small copper, C.

ÆLIA . FLACCILLA, wife of Theodosius I. Born, ——. Died, 1141 (A. D. 388).

N, R 8. *Æ*, R 7. Æ II. (follis), R 1; small copper, R 1.

EVGENIVS. Born, ——. Usurper in Gaul under Theodosius I, 1145 (A. D. 392). Killed, 1147 (A. D. 394).

N, R 4; small gold, R 5. *Æ*, R 2 to R 4; small copper, R 7.

I have brought this list to a conclusion with the reign of Theodosius I. "The genius of Rome expired with him, the last of the successors of Augustus and Constantine, who appeared in the field at the head of their armies, and whose authority was universally acknowledged throughout the whole extent of the empire."[1] The division of the empire between his two sons, Arcadius and Honorius, the East being allotted to the former, and the West to the latter, coupled with the revolts of the Goths and the Visigoths, causes a confusion in the coinage that is difficult at present to explain. The empire of the West is generally ended with Romulus Augustus, and the East commenced again with Anastasius. But this break is one of the worst that could have been chosen.

[1] Gibbon, "Decline and Fall," chap. xxix.

Justinian, who becomes *sole* emperor in 1280 (A. D. 527), offers the next most tempting break, but the coinage between the time of Theodosius I. and Justinian, has deterred me from accepting it. Mr. de Salis, who has for some time given his attention to the coins of the lower and Byzantine empire, will, we hope, ere long, publish a work treating upon the coins from Gallienus downwards, and having well studied the Gothic and Visigothic question, will be the fittest person to elucidate many of the hitherto-concealed important facts connected with this branch of Numismatics. It is to him, indeed, that numismatists should be largely indebted, for the many very curious and important changes and attributions that he has discovered, and to him, that the public should be grateful for the magnificent collection of Roman coins that he has presented to the British Museum. Nothing has been published on the coins of the Eastern empire later than the admirable work of M. de Saulcy in 1836, and it is therefore to be hoped that one so competent as Mr. de Salis will undertake to publish the results of recent inquiries, among which his own are especially valuable.

There is one attribution which has been often hinted at, and of which there can be no doubt, that I must notice here, namely, the attribution to Galla Placidia, wife of Constantius (Patricius), of

the coins that have hitherto been ascribed to Ælia Placidia, wife of Olybrius. The legend on the coins of Galla Placidia is usually the following:—D. N. GALLA. PLACIDIA. P. F. AVG. And these coins, from their fabric, show two different epochs of her life: that, when her husband Constantius (Patricius) was alive; and that, when, as regent for her son, Placidius Valentinianus III., she was restored to her power after the revolt of Johannes I, who had established himself at Ravenna during the time that we know Placidia must have been at Constantinople. ÆLIA is evidently the *common* name of the empresses in the East at that time, for example, Ælia Pulcheria, Ælia Eudoxia, &c., and it is not astonishing to find that the coin of Placidia, struck *whilst she was at Constantinople by her nephew* Theodosius II, should also bear the name *Ælia*. Dr. Friedlænder, in the "Revue Numismatique Belge" (3 serie, tome IV. p. 237), says, that the reverses of all the coins of Placidia have reference to the coins of her son, Placidius Valentinianus III. In this he is mistaken—they refer to the coins of Theodosius II. her nephew, struck in the same year, with the legend VOT. XX. MVLT. XXX. On some of the coins, also, of Eudoxia and Pulcheria, we find the same legend; and from the similarity of fabric, the similarity of type, and from the facts above-mentioned, there is

no doubt that *Galla* and *Ælia* Placidia are one and the same person.

§ 5. *Chronological List of the most important Events from the Accession of Diocletian to the Death of Theodosius I.*

A. U. C.	A. D.	
1037.	284.	Accession of Diocletian after the death of Numerian.
1038.	285.	Defeat of Carinus. Diocletian sole Emperor.
1039.	286.	Association of Maximian, who receives Britain, Gaul, Spain, Mauretania Tingitana, Rhætia, Italy, and Africa. Diocletian retains Illyricum, Greece, Thrace, Asia, the East, and Egypt.
1045.	292.	Association, as Cæsars, of Constantius Chlorus, by Maximian, and Galerius Maximianus, by Diocletian. The former receives as his share Britain, Gaul, Spain, and Mauretania Tingitana; the latter, Illyricum.
1058.	305.	Abdication of Maximian and Diocletian; accession of Severus and Maximinus Daza as Cæsars, on the elevation of Constantius and Galerius as Emperors. The former retains his share of the empire, giving Italy, Rhætia, and Africa to his Cæsar Severus. Galerius adds Greece, Thrace, and Asia to his portion, giving the East and Egypt to Maximinus.
1059.	306.	Death of Constantius, and accession of Severus as Emperor. Constantine is proclaimed *Augustus* by his army, but recog-

A. U. C.	A. D.	
1059.	306.	nized by Galerius, now *senior* Emperor, as *Cæsar* only. He retains his father's (Constantius) dominions.
„	„	Rebellion of Maxentius at Rome against Severus.
1060.	307.	Maxentius recalls his father, Maximianus Herculeus, to the purple, as his colleague. Defeat and death of Severus. Constantine acknowledged as *Augustus* by Maxentius and Maximian, who are in possession of Severus' share of the empire.
„	„	Galerius associates Licinius as *Emperor*, without first giving him the title of Cæsar, and gives him Illyricum.
„	„	Galerius gives Maximinus Daza and Constantine the title of *Filii Augustorum*, and
1061.	308.	Acknowledges them as Emperors.
„	„	Revolt of Alexander in Africa.
1063.	310.	Death of Maximian, who had held no part of the empire since his recall, the West having been divided between his son Maxentius and his son-in-law Constantine. He was driven out of Italy by the former, and put to death in Gaul by the latter.
1064.	311.	Death of Galerius, and division of his dominions. Licinius takes the European, and Maximinus the Asiatic part.
„	„	Defeat and death of Alexander. Maxentius recovers Africa.
1065.	312.	Defeat and death of Maxentius. Constantine, sole Emperor in the West, reigns over the provinces which formed the portion of his father-in-law.
1066.	313.	Death of Diocletian. Defeat and death of Maximinus. Licinius now holds the whole of Diocletian's share of the empire.

A. U. C.	A. D.	
1067.	314.	War between Licinius and Constantine, who is successful, and adds Illyricum and Greece to his dominions, leaving Thrace to Licinius.
1070.	317.	Crispus, Constantine II, and Licinius II. made Cæsars.
1076.	323.	Defeat and death of Licinius. Constantine sole master of the Roman world. Constantius II. made Cæsar.
1079.	326.	Death of Crispus.
1080.	327.	Death of Fausta.
1083.	330.	Dedication of Constantinople.
1086.	333.	Constans made Cæsar.
1088.	335.	Delmatius created *Cæsar*, and Hannibalian, *King*. The former obtains Eastern Illyricum, Greece, and Thrace; the latter, Pontus, Lesser Armenia, and Cappadocia, while Constantine and his son Constantius administered the remaining provinces of the eastern part of the empire. At the same time the provinces, which afterwards formed the Western empire, are divided between Constantine II. and Constans, the former taking the share of Constantius Chlorus, and the latter, Italy, Africa, Rhætia, and Western Illyricum.
1090.	337.	Death of Constantine. Murder of Delmatius and Hannibalian. Constantius II. Emperor in the East, gives Illyricum to his brother Constans.
1093.	340.	War between Constantine II. and Constans. The former killed, and the latter sole master of the West.
1103.	350.	Constans killed by Magnentius, who also kills Nepotian, and makes himself master of the whole of the Western Empire, except Illyricum, which is captured by Vetranio.

A. U. C.	A. D.	
1104.	351.	Constantius sends his nephew Constantius Gallus to govern Thrace and Egypt as Cæsar. He deprives Vetranio of the purple, and defeats Magnentius at Mursa, conquering Illyricum and Italy.
1106.	353.	Defeat and death of Magnentius. Constantius sole Emperor.
1107.	354.	Constantius Gallus put to death.
1108.	355.	Julian the Apostate made Cæsar, and receives the government of Britain, Gaul, Spain, and Mauretania Tingitana.
1114.	361.	War between Julian, who has been proclaimed Emperor by his army, and Constantius. Death of the latter. Julian sole Emperor.
1116.	363.	Death of Julian. Jovian sole Emperor.
1117.	364.	Valentinian I. and Valens. The former takes the West, including Western Illyricum and Africa; the latter, the rest of the European provinces, Asia, and Egypt.
1118.	365.	Revolt of Procopius in the East. Defeated and killed in the following year.
1120.	367.	Valentinian I. associates his eldest son Gratian as *Augustus*.
1128.	375.	Death of Valentinian I. and partition of the West between his two sons. Gratian takes the provinces which formed the government of Julian the Apostate, Valentinianus II. the rest.
1131.	378.	Defeat and death of Valens.
1132.	379.	Gratian appoints Theodosius to succeed him.
1136.	383.	Gratian killed by Magnus Maximus, who obtains his share of the empire and of Northern Italy. Theodosius associates his son Arcadius as *Augustus*.
1141.	388.	Theodosius defeats and kills Magnus Maximus, and reinstates Valentinian II. who is now sole Emperor of the West.

A. U. C.	A. D.	
1145.	392.	Arbogastes murders Valentinian II. and sets up Eugenius, who takes possession of the same provinces as Magnus Maximus, Theodosius being recognized in the rest of the empire.
1147.	394.	Defeat and death of Eugenius. Theodosius, now sole Emperor, associates Honorius, his second son, as *Augustus*.
1148.	395.	Death of Theodosius, and final division of the Eastern and Western empires. Arcadius and Honorius, Emperors of the East and West, take respectively the shares of Valens and Valentinian I.

§ 6. *List of the principal Mint-marks found in the Exergue.*[1]

[The explanation of some of the *exergual* letters in the following list is purely hypothetical, though decidedly probable, and notwithstanding that a great advancement in the knowledge of Mint-marks has lately been made, there are still some connecting links which must be found, before we can speak with absolute certainty.]

AL. } Alexandria.
ALE. }

AMB. Ambianum (Amiens).

AN. } Antiochia ad Orontem.
ANT. }

AQ. Aquileia.

A. }
AR. } Arelatum (Arles).
ARL. }

[1] The *exergue* of a coin is that part which is divided from the field by a line upon which the figure of the reverse stands.

AVGOB.	Augusta (Trevirorum), 72.
C.	Camulodunum (Colchester?).
COM.[1]	Constantinæ Moneta (Arles).
COMOB.[2]	Constantinæ Moneta, 72. (Arles).
CONOB.[3]	Constantinopolis, 72.

[1] This mint-mark is found in the *exergue* on the coins of Gratianus, Valentinian II, Eugenius, and Theodosius I, and was used in Gaul and the greater part of the West. When *alone* it signifies "Arles." It is sometimes accompanied by TR., LD., MD., AQ., in the *field*, and the mint-marks may then be interpreted, "struck at Treves, Lyons, &c. on the same standard as that of Arles." After the reign of Theodosius I. when COMOB becomes the general mint-mark, AR. (Arles), which had been the only mint omitted while COM. was in existence, appears in the *field*.

[2] This mint-mark appears in the *exergue* for the first time under Valentinian II. and Theodosius I. At this time COM. was the mint-mark in Gaul, and the greater part of the West. Both these Emperors reigned as colleagues at Rome, and there (?) struck coins with types imitated from Constantinople, having in the *exergue* COMOB., which was intended to resemble, with a slight distinction, the CONOB. of Constantinople, the money of which was in high repute. When COMOB. became common to every western mint, RM. (Roma), as well as the other mints, appears in the *field*. Theodosius I. also struck coins at Sirmium with COMOB. in the *exergue*, and SM. in the *field*.

[3] CONOB. is found *only* on the coins of Constantinople for the first time under Gratianus, Valentinian II. and Theodosius I. and the OB. is an indication of value, and signifies that 72 "solidi" were coined from one pound of gold. OB. is affixed to other mints besides Constantinople for the first time in the reign of Valentinian I. as MD. OB. (Mediolanum, 72), AQ. OB. (Aquileia, 72), &c. and is continued till the

C.[4] CON. CONS.	Constantinopolis.
CON. CONST.	[5] Constantina (Arles).
H. HT. HERAC. HERACL.	Heracleia (Perinthus Thraciæ, Eski Eregli).

time of Zeno and Anastasius, after which COMOB. and CONOB. become the general mint-marks of the West and East, and the latter is used indiscriminately after the reign of Justinian I.

[4] C. is found on the silver coins of Constantinus II, Constantius II, Constantius III. (Gallus), Gratianus, Valentinianus I, and Valens. These, from their fabric, cannot be given to any other place but Constantinople.

[5] "Constantina" was the name given to "Arelatum" (Arles) by Constantine, when he improved the town, and built a new one on the opposite side of the Rhone. Ausonius ("Urbes Claræ," viii.) calls Arelate *duplex*, and says that there was a bridge of boats on the river. CON. or CONS. (Constantinople) is always accompanied by a *Greek* letter, while CON. or CONST. is preceded by a *Latin*. The attribution to Arles of the coins formerly given to Constantinople, is due to the late Mr. Borrell of Smyrna. It was suggested to him by a coin of Fausta with the mint-mark CONST., which could not be of Constantinople, because Fausta died before Byzantium was dedicated. There is no specimen of this coin in the British Museum. The *exergual* letters are printed CONS. in the Borrell Catalogue. This I believe to be a mistake, and the coin must have been in bad preservation, so as to conceal the T. (See "Borrell Catalogue," p. 81, No. 834.) On some of the small silver and copper

K. KART.	Karthago.
KA.[1] KON. KONT. KONST.	Constantina (Arles).
KONOB.	Constantina, 72.
KONSAV.	Constantina Augusti.
K. KV. CVZ. CVZIC.	Cyzicus (Chizico).

coins of this mint of Valentinianus I, Gratianus, and Valens, we find in the *field*, OF. I. II. III. (Officina, I. II. III.)

[1] KA, which is found on the silver coins of Valentinianus I. and Gratianus, cannot well be the mint-mark of Carthage, but is probably that of Constantina (Arles). It is the only instance where the final letter is used in a mint-mark (if one may except S. M. Sirmium), the object being in this case to show its difference from Constantinople and Cyzicus. K. is never used as the initial of Constantinople, and not invariably of Cyzicus. The *exergual* legend on these coins is S. M. KAP. which last letter cannot be a *Greek* P, being too low in the alphabet to be used as a differential letter. This attribution seems the more correct for the three following reasons:—1. If we give these coins to Carthage, we must suppose that that mint was restored for a very short time *only* under Valentinianus I. and Gratianus, as no other coins attributable to it are found from the time of Maxentius and Alexander Tyrannus down to the Vandal period. 2. We must suppose that *silver only* was struck there. 3. We must take no notice whatever of the fabric, which is certainly Gall[illegible]

L. LN. LON.	Londinium (London).
LD. LG. LVG.	Lugdunum (Galliæ), (Lyons).
MD. MED.	Mediolanum (Milan).
N. NIK.	Nicomedeia (Ismid).
OST.	Ostia.
R. RM. ROM.	Roma.
RV.[3]	Ravenna.
SD. SER.	Serdica (Triaditza?).
S. SC. (?) SIS. SISC.	Siscia (Sissek).
SM. SIRM.	Sirmium (Mitrovitz).

[2] Of. i. ii. iii. (Officina, I. II. III.) occurs in the *field* with this mint-mark, on the small silver and copper coins of the emperors mentioned under Const. (q. v.)

[3] Ra. occurs on barbarous coins. The Ravenna mint is not established till under Honorius, who makes it his capital.

T.[1]	Tarraco (Tarragona).
T.[2]	Thessalonica (Saloniki).
TES.	
ΘES.	
TS.	
TR.	Treviri (Treves).

In all probability the letter P signifies *Pecunia* or *Percussa*, P. S. *Pecunia Signata*, and S. M. *Signata Moneta*. The mint-mark is generally preceded or followed by a Latin or Greek letter, signifying the number of the issue. The number XX is introduced on the small copper coins for the first time under Aurelian, and during the reign of Probus we find the numbers XX and XXI, but the former was discontinued after his reign, and XXI occurs to the time of Constantine. The numbers XX and XXI, signify that there were twenty or twenty-one small copper to a denarius; consequently in the former case it is the 500th part of an *aureus*, in the latter the 525th part.

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[1] This new mint is the suggestion of Mr. de Salis, who has removed from Treves to Tarraco those coins whose fabric approaches most that of the mints of Italy. The first pieces that were certainly struck at Tarraco are those of Aurelian, bearing the marks P, S, T, Q, V, or VI, XXT. This series ceases towards the time that that of Arles commences, and it is probable that Constantine transferred the monetary establishment of Tarragona to his new capital.

[2] The letter T, on the coins that may be attributed to Thessalonica, can only be distinguished from those of Tarraco by their style and type, which resemble those of the mints of Constantinople and other Eastern towns.

Emperors, Empresses, Usurpers, &c.	Gaul, Britain, Spain, including Mauretania Tingitana.								Italy, including Rhætia, and Africa.				
	Londinium.	Camulodunum.	Treveri.	Lugdunum.	Arelate.	Carthago Nova.	Carthago.	Treveri.	Carthago.	Roma.	Ostia.	Aquileia.	Mediolanum.
1. Diocletianus.	Æ.	Æ.	N. Æ.	Æ.				Æ.	R. Æ.	N. R. Æ.		Æ.	
2. Maximianus I.	N. Æ.		N. R. Æ.	Æ.				N. R. Æ.	Æ.	N. R. Æ.		N. R.	
3. Carausius.	N. Æ.	Æ.											
4. Allectus.	N. Æ.	Æ.											
5. Domitius Domitianus.													
6. Constantius I.	Æ.		N. Æ.	Æ.				N. R.	Æ.	N. Æ.	Æ.	Æ.	
7. Maximianus II.	Æ.		N. Æ.	Æ.				Æ.	Æ.	Æ.	Æ.	Æ.	
8. Valerius.													
9. Severus II.			R.	Æ.				Æ.	Æ.	Æ.		Æ.	
10. Maximinus II.			N. R.	Æ.				Æ.	Æ.	N. Æ.	N. Æ.	Æ.	
11. Maxentius.								Æ.	Æ.	N. R. Æ.	N. Æ.	Æ.	
12. Romulus.										Æ.	Æ.		
13. Alexander II.									Æ.				
14. Licinius I.	Æ.		N. Æ.	Æ.	Æ.			Æ.		N. Æ.	Æ.	Æ.	
15. Licinius II.			Æ.		Æ.			Æ.		Æ.		Æ.	
16. Martinianus.													
17. Constantinus I.	Æ.		N. Æ.	Æ.	N. R. Æ.	Æ.		Æ.	Æ.	N. R. Æ.	N. Æ.	N. Æ.	
18. Fausta.			R. Æ.	Æ.	Æ.			Æ.		Æ.			
19. Crispus.	Æ.		Æ.	Æ.	Æ.			Æ.		Æ.		Æ.	
20. Helena.	Æ.		Æ.		Æ.	Æ.		Æ.					
21. Theodota.			Æ.							Æ.			
22. Delmatius.			Æ.	Æ.		Æ.						Æ.	
23. Hannibalianus.													
24. Claudius II. (struck by Const. Chlor.)			Æ.							Æ.			
25. Urbs Roma.			Æ.	Æ.		Æ.				Æ.		Æ.	
26. Constantinopolis.			Æ.	Æ.		Æ.				Æ.		Æ.	
27. Constantinus II.	Æ.		N. R. Æ.	Æ.	Æ.	Æ.		Æ.		R. Æ.		Æ.	
28. Constans.			N. R. Æ.	Æ.	Æ.	Æ.				R. Æ.		N. R. Æ.	
29. Magnentius.			N. R. Æ.	N. Æ.	N. Æ.		Æ.			N. R.		N. Æ.	
30. Decentius.			N. Æ.	Æ.	Æ.		Æ.			Æ.			
31. Nepotianus.										Æ.			
32. Vetranio.													
33. Constantius II.	Æ.		R. Æ.	N. R. Æ.	Æ.	N. R. Æ.	Æ.			N. R. Æ.		N. R. Æ.	N.
34. Constantius III.			Æ.	R. Æ.	Æ.	R. Æ.	Æ.			Æ.		Æ.	
35. Julianus.			N. R.	N. R. Æ.		N. R. Æ.				N. R. Æ.		Æ.	
36. Jovianus.				Æ.		R. Æ.				Æ.			
37. Valentinianus I.			N. R. Æ.	R. Æ.		N. R. Æ.				N. R. Æ.		R. Æ.	N.
38. Valens.			N. R.	N. R. Æ.		N. R. Æ.				N. R. Æ.		N. R. Æ.	N.
39. Procopius.													
40. Gratianus.			N. R. Æ.	R. Æ.		N. R. Æ.				R. Æ.		R. Æ.	
41. Maximus II.			N. R. Æ.	Æ.		N. Æ.						R. Æ.	R.
42. Victor.			N. R.	Æ.		Æ.						R. Æ.	R.
43. Valentinianus II.			N. R. Æ.	N. R. Æ.		N. Æ.				N. R. Æ.		N. R. Æ.	N. R. Æ.
44. Eugenius.			N. R.	N. R. Æ.								Æ.	N. R.
45. Theodosius I.			N. R. Æ.	Æ.		N. Æ.				N. R. Æ.		R. Æ.	N. R.
46. Flavius.													

DESCRIPTION OF THE PLATES.

WITH the admirable plates before us that illustrate the recent works of M. Cohen, "Les Médailles Consulaires," and "Les Médailles Impériales," it is almost impossible to find any coins to engrave in the Consular Series, and in that of what may be termed the Upper Empire. The accompanying plates offer a variety of coins mainly of the Lower Empire, selected chiefly for their rarity, and for the better explanation of some of the numerous new attributions here published. In the Lower Empire there are many more coins that could be engraved—especially for their exergual letters; too many for the limited space that this small work allows. The difficulty of selection was great; and I trust that the few examples here given may show to the beginner or the amateur that coins are not valuable *only* on account of their beauty or preservation, and may afford to the practised numismatist some slight pleasure, and some encouragement for the future development of existing theories.

PLATE I.

1. MAG . PIVS . IMP . ITER. Head of Pompey the Great, r., bare; behind, the *lituus;* before, the *præfericulum.*

   ℞. PRAEF . CLAS . ET . ORAE . MARIT . EX . S . C. Round the coin, IMP . CAES . TRAIAN . AVG. GER . DAC . P . P . REST. Anapias and Amphinomus carrying their parents on their shoulders to escape from the burning of Catana; between them, Neptune standing, l., the r. foot placed on a prow of a vessel, and holding the *acrostolium.* Æ. B. M.

2. KATAN[AIΩN]. Two naked figures bearing two draped figures on their shoulders, one stepping, r., the other, l. Æ.

The legend of the "Pii Fratres" was a favourite one with the Catanæans, and is also a subject often mentioned by the Latin poets. The younger Lucilius and Claudian have dwelt on it at considerable length. Catana suffered severely from the ravages committed there by Sextus Pompeius, and was in consequence one of the cities to which a colony was sent by Augustus. (Strabo, vi. cap. 2.) This accounts for the type of the "Pii Fratres" on the coins of Sextus Pompeius. The above coin, restored by Trajan, is of the greatest rarity, one other only being known, which is in the Cab. Gosselin.

3. ANTONINVS . AVG . PIVS . P . P . TR . P . COS . IIII. Head of Antoninus Pius, r., laureate.

   ℞. ANNONA . AVG . FELIX . S . C. Abundance standing, l., holding an *alabastrum* and rudder. Behind, r., a pharos (probably of Ostia); in field, l. two prows of vessels, on one the *modius,* from which spring

a poppy and four ears of corn, on the other the *acrostolium*. Æ I. B. M.

4. . . . . K . COYΛΠ . ANTω . . . . . Bust of Sulpicius Uranius Antoninus, r., laureate, with *paludamentum*.

R. ΔHMAPX . ЄΞOYC . . . An eagle with spread wings, standing, holding a wreath in his beak. In exergue, S . C. Æ II. B. M.

The only other brass coins we have of this tyrant are those struck at Emesa in Syria. This is a new coin, and is struck at Antioch. (See pages 106, 107.)

5. IMP . C . LAELIANVS . P . F . AVG. Bust of Lælian, r., laureate, with cuirass.

R. TEMPORVM . FELICITAS. Female figure (Spain) seated on the ground, l., holding in r. hand a branch of laurel, and placing the l. on the head of a rabbit. *N*. B. M.

6. IMP . C . M . AVR . MARIVS . P . F . AVG. Bust of Marius, r., laureate, with *paludamentum* and cuirass.

R. CONCORDIA . MILITVM. Two hands joined. *N*. B. M.

PLATE II.

1. A . K . M . ΦOY . MAKPIANOC . ЄY . ЄYC. Bust of Macrianus I., r., bearded, laureate, with *paludamentum* and cuirass.

R. An eagle with spread wings, standing, holding in his beak a wreath. In field, l. and, r., L . B. (Ἔτους Δεύτερου, 2nd year.)[1] Pot. B. M.

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[1] It has been commonly held that the sign L on the Ptolemaic and Alexandrian series stands for ΛYKABAN-

ЄΥ . ЄΥC. is evidently a blunder, and is probably meant for ЄΥ . CЄB (Εὐσεβὴς Σεβαστός). (See page 121.)

2. ΔOMITIÁNOC . CЄB. Head of Domitianus II. (commonly called Alexander Æmilian), r., radiate.

R. Serapis, walking, r., raising r. hand, and holding in l. a palm. Behind, a palm. In field, r., L . B. (Ἔτους Δεύτερου, 2nd year). Pot. B. M. (See page 123).

ΤΟΣ. Eckhel cites from Belley a coin of Vespasian with the inscription, ΛΥΚΑΒΑΝΤΟΣ . ΔΕΚΑΤΟΥ, but this may well be doubted, as it is unknown to all subsequent writers. The word ΛΥΚ.[ΑΒΑΣ] occurs on a coin of Themisonium, but as a title of Apollo, ΛΥΚ . CΩZΩN (see "Mélanges de Numismatique," p. 110, by H. W. Waddington), and we have no authority for its chronological use upon coins. The employment of a Latin L upon Greek coins as early as the time of the first Ptolemy, when the Latin language must have been utterly unknown in Egypt, is another objection to the ordinary explanation. Mr. Poole has informed me that it has been recently suggested, as he was told by Mr. Salemann, Vice-Consul for Russia at Alexandria, that the sign L on the Egyptian coins is the demotic ideographic sign for "year." That it should be some such sign of a hieroglyphic kind seems evident from the Greek ΕΤΟΣ being used in its place, as ΕΤΟΥC . ΤΡΙΤΟΥ, ΕΤΟΥC . ΤΕΤΑΡΤΟΥ, &c. The demotic character was used for most official acts, and therefore it would probably be adopted on the coins. The only difficulty is, that the sign does not perfectly correspond to the L on the coins, being either a simple line a little curved inwards towards the top, or else like an L with the perpendicular limb prolonged beneath the horizontal limb, which is in its centre, and not more than about a quarter of its length.

3. . M . C . VHABALATHVS . AVG. Bust of Vaballathus, r., laureate, with *paludamentum*.

R. . . . . TORIA . AVG. Victory, walking, l., holding wreath and palm. In field, a star. Æ. B. M.

4. AYT . K . OYABAΛΛAΘOC . AΘHN . Y . CЄB. Bust of Vaballathus, r., laureate, with *paludamentum*.

R. Providence standing, l., raising r. hand, and holding cornu Copiæ. In field, l. and, r., L . E. (Ἔτους πέμπτου, 5th year.) Pot. B. M.

5. VABALATHVS . VCRIMDR. Bust of Vaballathus, r., laureate, with *paludamentum*.

R. IMP . C . AVRELIANVS . AVG. Bust of Aurelian, r., radiate, with cuirass. In exergue Z. (7th mint.) Æ. B. M.

6. AYT . CPωIAC . OYABAΛΛAΘOC . AΘHNO . Y. Bust of Vaballathus, r., laureate and diademed, with *paludamentum*. In field, l. and r., L . E. (Ἔτους πέμπτου, 5th year.)

R. AYT . K . A . AYPHΛIANOC . CЄB. Bust of Aurelian, r., laureate, with *paludamentum* and cuirass. In field, l. and, r., L . B. (Ἔτους δεύτερου, 2nd year.) Pot. B. M.

7. AYPHΛIANOC . AΘHNOΔωPOC. Busts of Aurelian and Athenodorus facing each other; the former laureate and bearded, the latter diademed and beardless; both with the *paludamentum*.

R. L . A. / L . Δ. in laurel-wreath.

(Ἔτους πρώτου, 1st year, of Aurelian.)

(Ἔτους τέταρτου, 4th year, of Athenodorus.)

Æ. B. M. (See pages 124—128.)

PLATE III.

1. CARINVS . ET . NVMERIANVS . AVGG. Heads of Carinus and Numerian, r., laureate, jugate.

   R. VICTORIA . AVGG. Victory, walking, r., holding trophy. *Bil.* B. M.

2. IMP . CARINVS . AVG. Bust of Carinus, l., helmeted, holding with r. hand a horse by the reins and a sceptre, and with l. a shield.

   R. MAGNIA . VRBICA . AVG. Bust of Magnia Urbica, r. Æ. B. M.

3. MAGNIA . VRBICA . AVG. Bust of Magnia Urbica, r., diademed.

   R. VENERI . VICTRICI. Venus, standing, r., holding her robe over r. shoulder with r. hand, and an apple in l. *Æ.* B. M.

4. DIOCLETIANVS . AVG. Busts of Diocletian and Sol, l., jugate, the former laureate, the latter with a star; the former holds in r. hand a sceptre, and in l. a shield.

   R. FELIC . TEMPOR. The four Seasons. Æ. B. M.

5. IMP . DIOCLETIANVS . AVG. Busts of Diocletian and Jupiter, r., jugate, the former laureate; before the latter, a thunderbolt.

   R. IOVI . AVGG. Jupiter, half-naked, seated, holding Victory on globe and sceptre. Æ. B. M.

6. DIOCLETIANVS . AVG. Head of Diocletian, r., laureate.

   R. CONSTANTIVS . NOB . C. Head of Constantius I., r., laureate. Æ. B. M.

7. MAXIMIANVS . P . F . AVG. Bust of Maximian I, r., laureate, with cuirass.

R. SALVS . AVGGG. Health, standing, l., holding serpent and *patera*. In exergue, M . L. (Londinium, *London*). Æ. B. M.

This coin has the name and bust of Maximian I, but was without doubt struck by the usurper Carausius, to imply that his assumption of the imperial power in Britain was recognized by Diocletian and Maximian. The three G's have reference to the three *Augusti*. (See page 133.)

8. IMP . MAXIMIANVS . AVG. Busts of Maximian I. and Hercules, r., laureate, jugate.

R. AEQVITAS . AVGG. The three "Monetæ" standing, each holding scales and cornu Copiæ: at the feet of each a mass of metal. Æ. B. M.

PLATE IV.

1. IMP . C . L . DOMITIVS : DOMITIANVS . AVG. Head of Domitius Domitianus, r., laureate.

R. GENIO . POPVLI . ROMANI. The Genius of the Roman people, naked, standing, l., bearing the *modius* on his head, and holding *patera* in r. hand, and cornu Copiæ and mantle in l. At his feet, l. an eagle. In field, r., B. In exergue, ALE. (Alexandria.) Æ (follis). B. M.

2. ΔOMЄTIANOC . CЄB. Head of Domitius Domitianus, r., laureate.

R. Victory walking, r., holding wreath and palm. In field, l. and, r., L . B. (Ἔτους δεύτερου, 2nd year.) Pot. B. M. (See page 134.)

3. CONSTANTIVS . ET . MAXIMIANVS . NB . C. Busts of Constantius and Galerius Maximian, r., laureate, jugate, both with *paludamentum*, and the former with cuirass.

R. GENIO . POPVLI . ROMANI. The Genius of the Roman people, naked, the mantle flowing from r. shoulder over l. arm, standing, l., bearing the *modius* on his head, and holding *patera* and cornu Copiæ. In field, l., B. In field r., a star In exergue, TR. (Treviri, *Treves.*) Æ (follis). B. M.

4. FAVSTAE . NOBILISSIMAE . FEMINAE. Bust of Fausta, l.

R. VENVS . FELIX. Venus, seated, l., holding globe and palm. In exergue, TR. (Treviri, *Treves.*) Æ, Quin. B. M.

5. FAVSTA . N . F. Bust of Fausta r.

R. Star in laurel-wreath. Æ. B. M.

These two coins were struck by Constantine the Great before Fausta became his wife, or perhaps at the marriage. Coins struck after always have the title of *Augusta*.

PLATE V.

1. FL . HELENA . AVGVSTA. Bust of Helena, r., with ornamented diadem.

R. SECVRITAS . REIPVBLICE (*sic*). Security, standing, l., holding branch in r. hand, and supporting part of her robe in l. In exergue, S . M . T. (Signata Moneta Thessalonicâ.) B. M.

Struck during her lifetime by her son Constantine the Great.

2. HELENA . N . F. Bust of Helena, r.

R. Star in laurel-wreath. Æ. B. M.

This coin was struck by Constantine at the same time as that of the same type of Fausta. When Fausta became his wife, Helena was made *Augusta*, and her coins afterwards bear that title.

3. Head of Delmatius, r., bound with a diadem.

R. DELMATIVS . CAESAR. Victory, walking, l., holding wreath and palm. In exergue, S . M . H. (Heracleiâ.) Æ. B. M.

4. FL . HANNIBALIANO . REGI. Bust of Hannibalian, r., bare, with *paludamentum* and cuirass.

R. SECVRITAS . PVBLICA. River-God, seated on ground, r. holding in both hands a sceptre, on one side of him a reed, on the other an urn overturned, from which water is flowing. In exergue, CONS . S. (Constantinopolis 6.) Æ. B. M.

This coin is remarkable for the title of "King," a designation that had never been assumed since the legendary expulsion of the Tarquins. It was given to him by his uncle, Constantine the Great, whose daughter he married, and by whom he was nominated at the same time to the government of Pontus, Cappadocia, and Lesser Armenia.

5. FL . IVL . CONSTANS . NOB . C. Bust of Constans, r., laureate, with *paludamentum* and cuirass.

R. VICTORIA . CAESARVM. Victory, walking, l., holding trophy and palm. In field, l., a star. In field, r., LXXII. In exergue, S . M . AN. (Antiochiâ). *N* (solidus). B. M.

This is a very rare and remarkable coin. LXXII (72) corresponds to OB on the coins of Constantinople and the West, and is a mark of weight, showing that 72 "solidi"

were coined from one pound of gold. It was formerly in the collection of M. Dupré, and is published as such by M. Chabouillet in the "Revue Numismatique," 1849, p. 10. It afterwards passed into the hands of Mr. Wigan, who, in consideration of Mr. de Salis's great desire to possess so important a coin, exchanged it with that gentleman, from whom it came to the British Museum.

6. FL . IVL . CONSTANS . PIVS . FELIX . AVG. Bust of Constans, r., with ornamented diadem, and with *paludamentum* and cuirass.

   R. SALVS . ET . SPES . REIPVBLICAE. The Emperor standing between his two brothers, Constantine II. and Constantius: all in military dress, holding long sceptres, and resting the l. hand on their shields. In exergue, TES. (Thessalonica.) *Æ* (medallion). B. M.

PLATE VI.

1. IM . CAE . MAGNENTIVS . AVG. Bust of Magnentius, r., bare, with *paludamentum* and cuirass.

   R. SECVRITAS . REIPVBLICAE. Security, standing, r., her r. hand raised to her head, and resting l. elbow on a pillar. In exergue, TR. (Treviri, *Treves.*) *Æ* (medallion). B. M.

2. D . N . DECENTIVS . FORT . CAES. Bust of Decentius, r., bare, with *paludamentum* and cuirass.

   R. VICTORIA . CAES . LIB . ROMANOR. Victory and a female figure who holds sceptre in l. hand, standing, holding between them a trophy. In exergue, TR. (Treviri, *Treves.*) *Æ* (solidus). B. M.

3. D . N . VETRANIO . P . F . AVG. Bust of Vetranio, r., laureate, with *paludamentum* and cuirass.

R. SALVATOR . REIPVBLICAE. The Emperor in military dress walking, l., holding the *labarum*, on which is the monogram of the name of Christ, and a spear; behind him, Victory walking, holding wreath, with which she is about to crown him, and a palm. In exergue, SIS. (Siscia.) *Æ* (solidus). B. M.

4. D . N . VETRANIO . P . F . AVG. Bust of Vetranio, r., laureate, with *paludamentum* and cuirass.

R. VICTORIA . AVGVSTORVM. Victory walking, l., holding wreath and trophy. In exergue, SIS. (Siscia.) *Æ*. B. M.

5. D . N . VALENTINIANVS . P . F . AVG. Bust of Valentinian I., r., with ornamented diadem, and *paludamentum* and cuirass.

R. GLORIA . ROMANORVM. Rome, helmeted, and Constantinople, turreted, seated: the former seen in front, holding Victory on globe and sceptre; the latter in profile, l., the r. foot placed on the prow of a vessel, and holding Victory on globe and cornu Copiæ. In exergue, S . M . TR. (Signata Moneta Treviris, *Treves*.) *Æ* (medallion). B. M.

This coin is in a beaded frame.

EXPLANATION OF THE ABBREVIATIONS.

AV. Gold.
AR. Silver.
Æ I. II. III. Brass, copper—first, second, third.
Bil. Billon.
QVIN. Quinarius.
R. Reverse.
R 1 to R 8. Rarity one to eight.
C. Common.
r. to right.
l. to left.
B. M. British Museum.

ERRATA.

Page 7. Cententionalis, *read* centenionalis.
„ 59. CORNELIA (see *Cassia*, *Claudia*, *Julia*, *Junia*, *Pompeia*), *read* (see *Cassia*, *Claudia*, *Julia*, *Pompeia*, *Servilia.*)
„ 61. FLAVIA (see *Junia*), *read* (see *Servilia.*)
„ 76. *For* two, *read* three; *after* dates, *add* TR. POT. XXVII; *before* 759 *insert* 757; *after* A. D. *insert* 4.
„ 131. DIOCLETIANVS adopts and creates Cæsar, Constantius Chlorus, *read* Galerius Maximianus II.
„ 132. MAXIMIANVS I. adopts and creates Cæsar, Galerius Maximianus II, *read* Constantius Chlorus.
„ 140. FAVSTA. Killed by Constantine, 1079 (A. D. 326), *read* 1080 (A. D. 327).
„ 144. IVLIANVS III. Augustus, 1113 (A. D. 360), *read* Augustus and sole Emperor, 1114 (A. D. 361).

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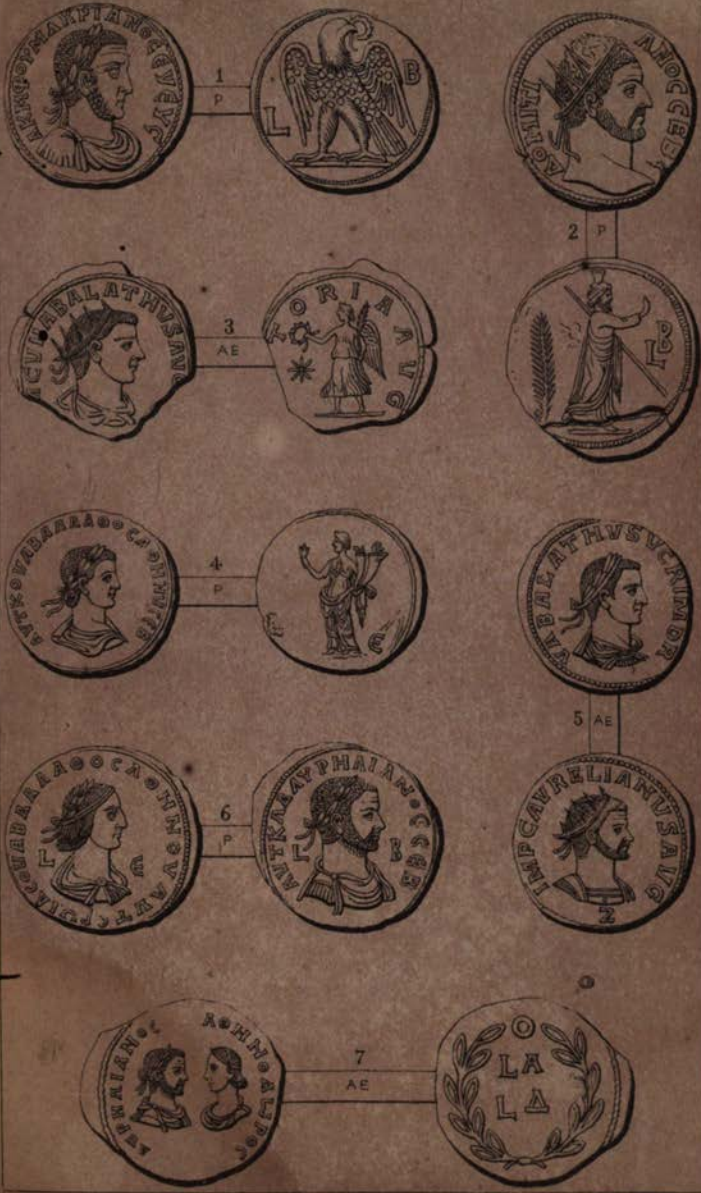

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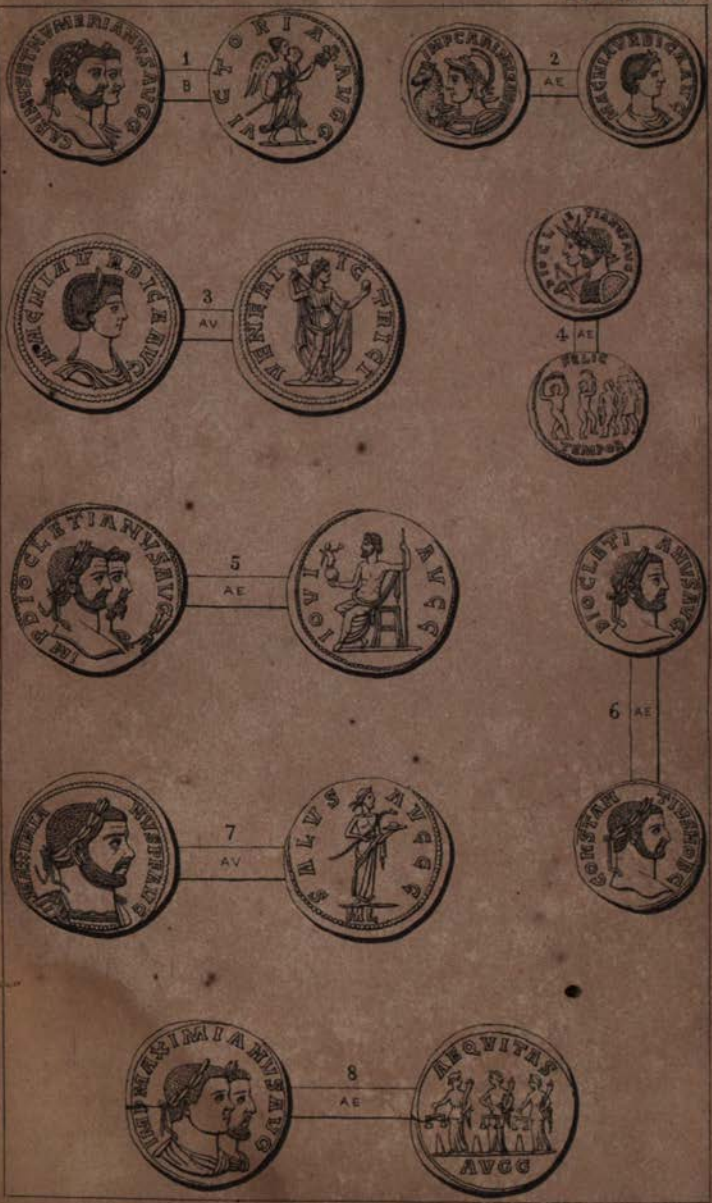

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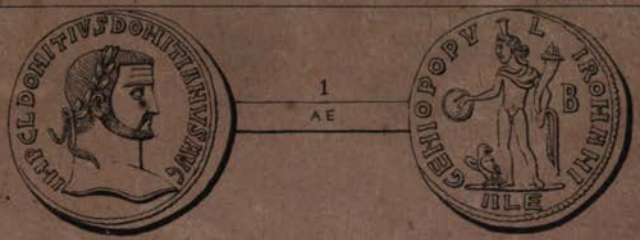

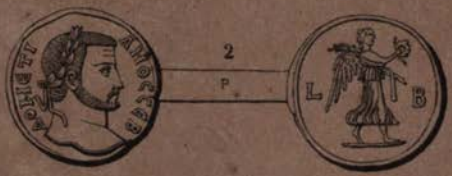

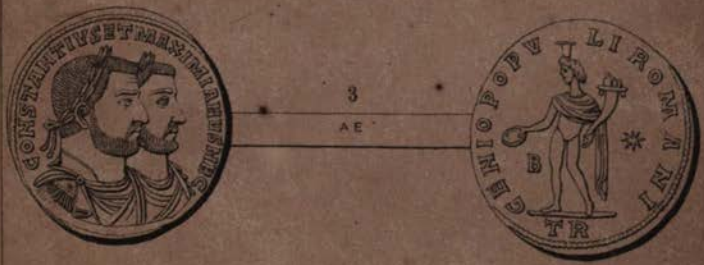

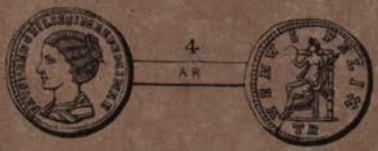

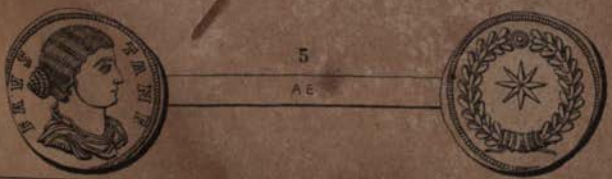

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